

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

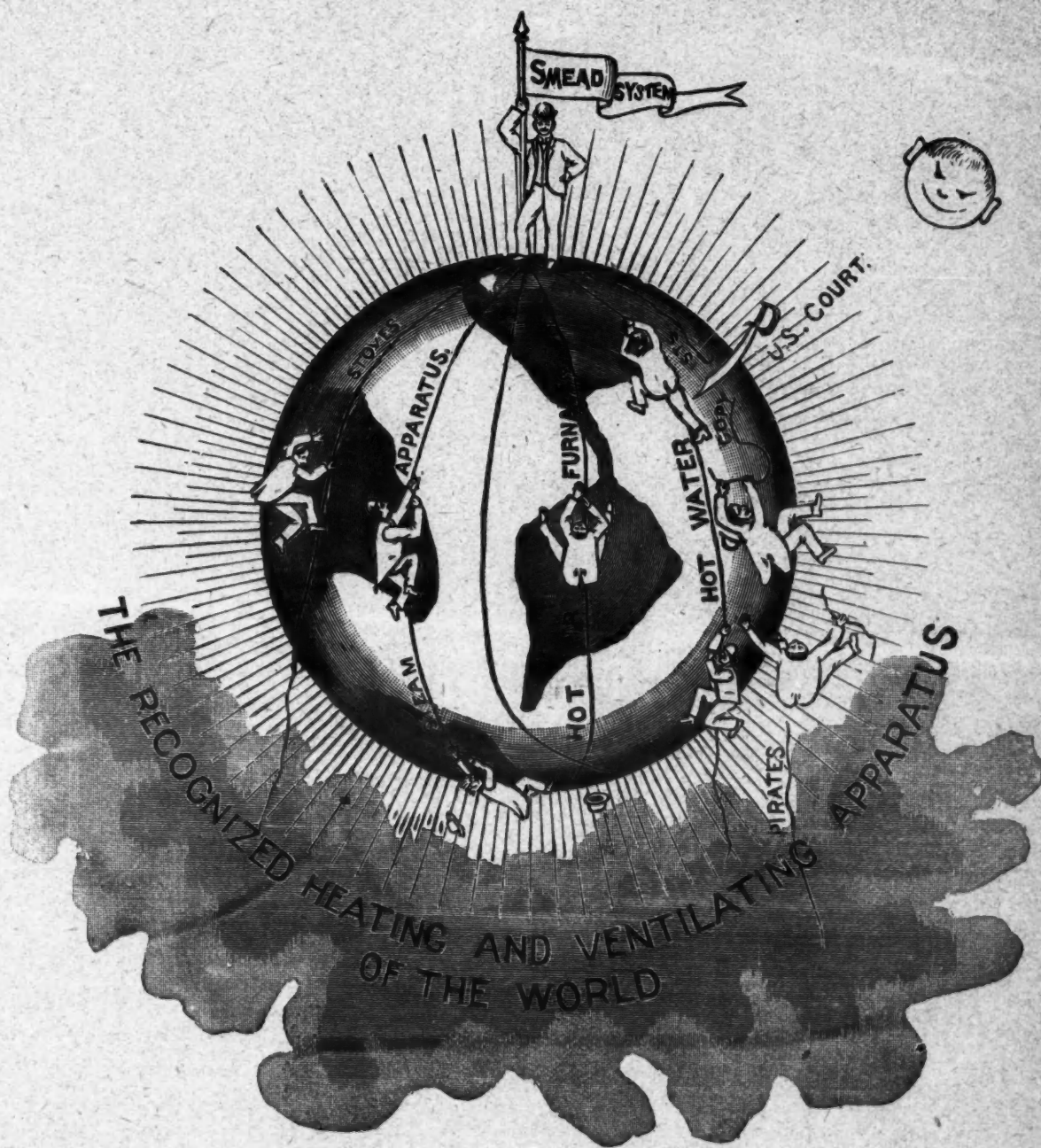
Vol. V.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1893.

No. 5.



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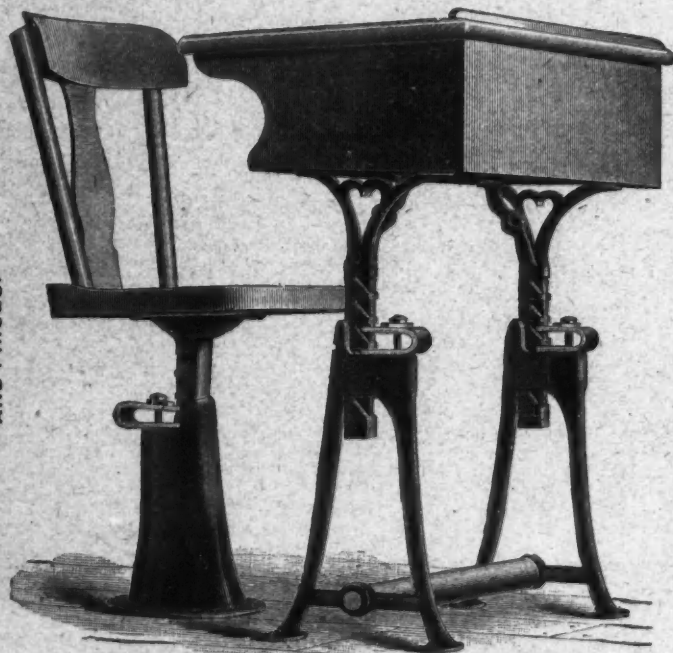
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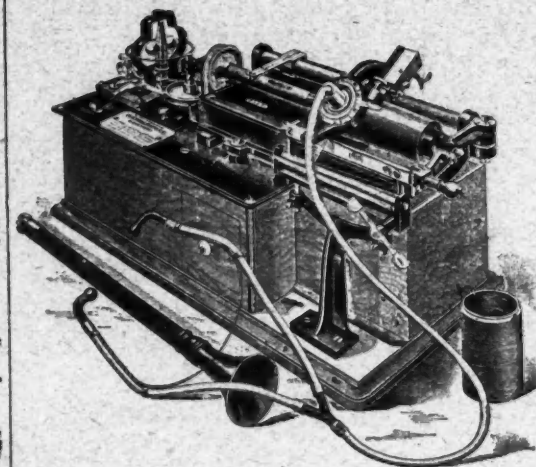
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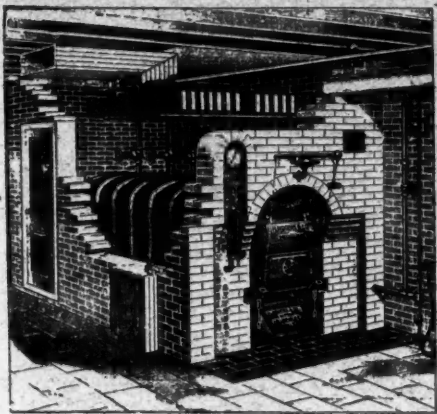
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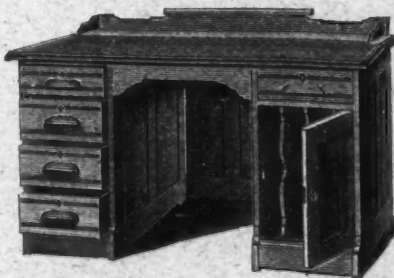
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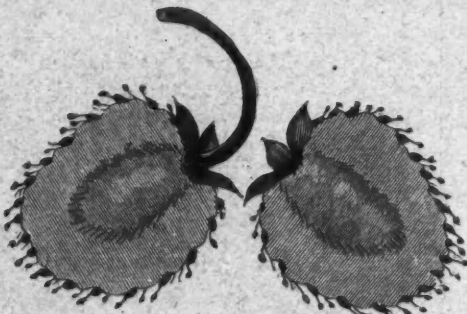
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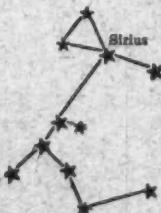
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THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

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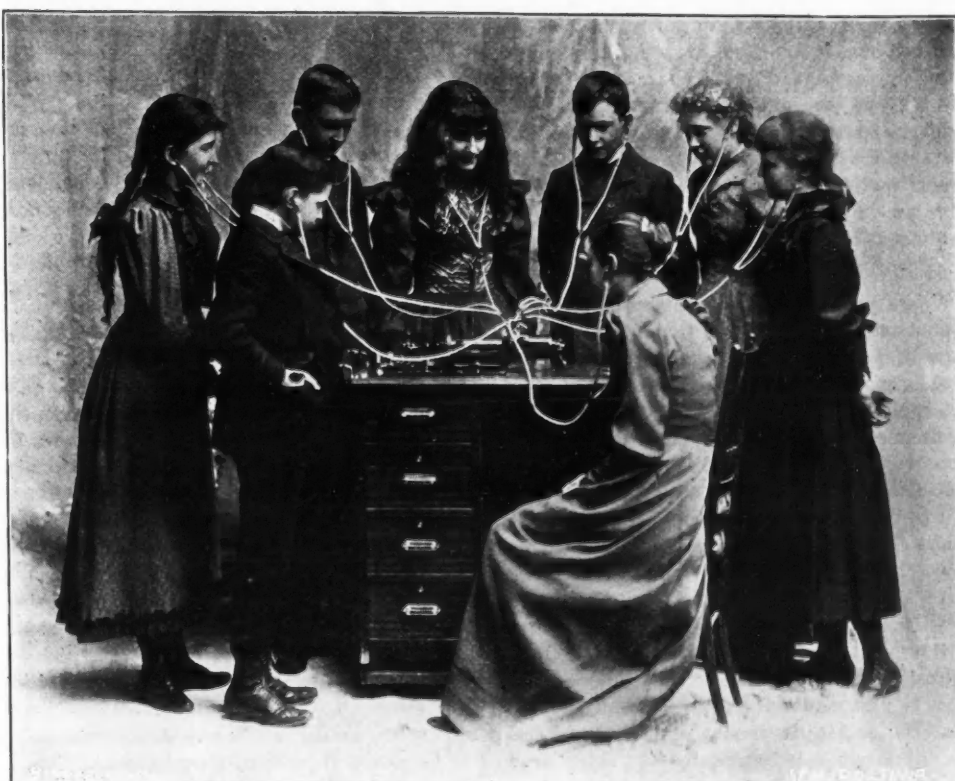
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CLASS WITH TEACHER COMPARING THE STYLES OF DIFFERENT FAMOUS READERS.

THE NEW EDISON EDUCATIONAL PHONOGRAPH.—INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS AT CHICAGO.

School Board Journal

LAW FOR SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT OPINIONS RENDERED BY COURTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The following is digest of all decisions rendered thus far on the subject of punishment of pupils.

Where a scholar or other person in school hours, refuses to leave the desk of the instructor on the request of the master, for that purpose he may immediately use such force and remove him as is necessary to accomplish the object, without the direction or knowledge of the superintending school committee.

The teacher has a right to moderately chastise a pupil for refusing to give an excuse for absence without leave. A teacher has right to require obedience to reasonable rules, and to inflict punishment for disobedience; in the absence of rules by the school board, the teacher may make all necessary rules.

The teacher should be governed by the age, size and physical condition of pupil; and he may whip a pupil in a reasonable manner. Where teacher on consulting with trustee on account of insubordination of pupil, gives the pupil the choice of chastisement or expulsion, and he chooses the former, and it is administered and quite painful but there is no undue severity or improper motive on part of teacher, a conviction for assault and battery was not justified.

If a parent acts in good faith, prompted by paternal love, without passion, inflicts no permanent injury on the child, he should not be punished merely because a jury reviewing the case, deem it unwise to proceed so far; and the right of the parent may be delegated to the teacher. The law will not hold a teacher responsible unless the punishment occasion permanent injury to the child, or be merely to gratify their own evil passions; the teacher must be governed, when chastisement is proper, as to the mode and severity of the punishment, by the nature of the offense, the age, size, and apparent powers of endurance of the pupil. It is for the jury to decide whether the punishment is excessive.

The qualification that the teacher must not act from malice, will protect pupils from brutality, whilst the teacher is protected from liability for mere errors of judgment. Infliction of moderate correction, with a sound discretion, is the extent of authority of school master.

A school master is regarded as standing in place of the parent, and may administer in case of misconduct, reasonable and proper punishment to a pupil, having regard to the character of the offense, the sex, age, size and physical strength of the offender; and he is liable criminally for any abuse of his authority, if prompted by malice or other improper motive, if unreasonably severe, if inflicted with an improper instrument, or if resulting in permanent injury to the pupil.

TEXT-BOOKS, CHANGES.

Where proposition to furnish text-books is accepted and time is not mentioned, evidence cannot show that a certain time was intended; and the law prohibiting changes in text-books in six years does not apply to cities; besides, changes could be made by unanimous consent of board; and the fact that a contemplated change is contrary to a by-law is no difference where by-law can be changed by two-thirds vote. Under 70 Ohio Laws 209, Sec. 52, where certain text-books were adopted there could be no change for three years without the consent of three-fourths of members of board at a regular meeting, and mandamus would lie to compel use and prevent change. In suit for mandamus to compel adoption of certain school books, demand must be first made; plaintiffs must have identity of interests; and injunction to protect the interests of the public can only be granted at the instance of a public officer, and where a certain patron desires to prevent the use of a certain text-book and compel the use of another, he must show legal adoption of the one desired, and damages from any change.

Use illegally adopted may be enjoined by a private individual where those in use has been legally adopted, and the change would interfere with scholar's use; but injunction will not be granted to prevent school board adopting another reader, it not being shown that the first was legally adopted. The Michigan act of 1887 prohibiting change in text-books for five years, applies to city of Detroit, and after adoption and 6,000 copies received by the board, it could not reconsider the resolution adopting. Certiorari cannot lie to review change of text-books by board of education in California. The state board of education in California could not change the books once adopted as a part of a uniform series without giving six months' notice; and notice to change text-books by the publications in a newspaper as a matter of news, is not sufficient notice.

Where a district erected a school house with a hall on the second floor, on a petition praying for an injunction against the collection of tax for the same, on the ground that such expenditure was illegal, the court found that the house, with the exception of the hall, was not more than the convenience of the district required for school purposes. It was therefore held that aside from any questions as to the propriety of erecting said hall, the proceedings of the district were not illegal, and the vote authorizing the building of such school house was not void, because it specified, among other uses of the hall, that of holding school society meetings and lectures there.

In the case of Sullivan v. School District, 39 Kan. 347, it was recently decided that a contract for building a school house, void because made by only one member of the school board, may afterward be ratified and made binding upon the school district by the full school board or by the school district.

A school law of Kentucky provides that it shall be the duty of the county superintendent to condemn dilapidated school buildings, and if the trustees, when notified by the superintendent of the condemnation, to repair the old building or erect a new one, the superintendent and the trustees are the judges of the necessity for a new building, and their action cannot be questioned by the tax payers of the district.

In Kansas a board of education of a city of second class may attach adjacent territory, and notice to the district affected is not a condition precedent, where majority of electors of such territory apply.

According to two laws in New Mexico it has been decided in a recent case that license money for liquors should be placed to the credit of school districts and not to that of the county. In Nebraska the money received for liquor licenses issued by the county board belongs exclusively to the county fund for common schools, and not to the district in which the liquors are sold.

SCHOOL LEGISLATION.

A bill is now before the Ohio Legislature which authorizes township boards of education to create central graded schools and to arrange for the conveyance of such pupils as live at a considerable distance from the schools. It is said that this plan has been tried in New England with remarkable success.

A bill recently brought before the Texas legislature is thought by many educators to be the most important measure ever introduced in that state. The object of the bill is to divorce the schools from political influence. The bill provides that the schools must be controlled by a board of trustees to be elected by the people, at the time of other elections. The bill places at the disposal of the schools adequate financial resources and guarantees a peaceful prosperity for them.

The Wilmington, Del., school board has introduced a bill in the Delaware legislature providing that one-third or \$100, of the licence fee paid by the saloonkeepers of that city be diverted to its



PRINCIPAL FLORENCE HOLBROOK,
Of the Forestville School, Chicago, judging of class
work conducted by her teachers. (See page 9.)

use. It is stated that the school board has not enough funds for its legitimate needs and therefore the bill is introduced and favored.

A bill has been introduced in the New York legislature which provides for the appointment by the Governor of a state board of five normal school principals for a term of five years, who shall fix a maximum price for school books sold in the state. The bill also provides that towns shall vote on the question of adopting uniform text books.

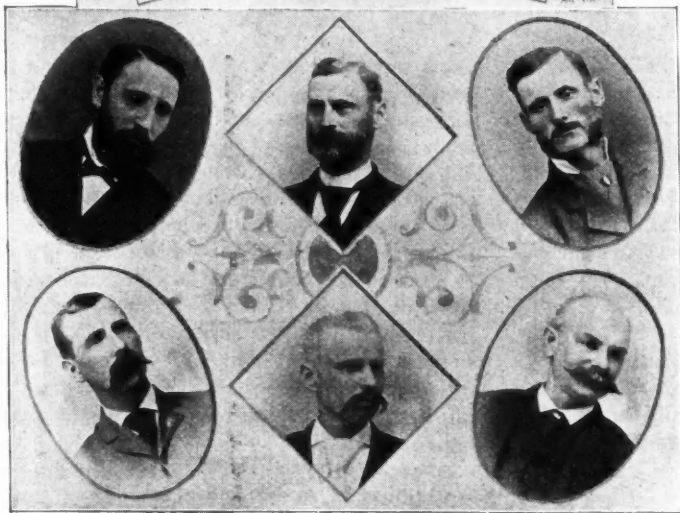
The following bills concerning school laws have recently passed the Indiana legislature:

House bill No. 67 provides that any person who has taught six consecutive years in common schools of this state and now holds a three years' license to teach therein, or who having previously taught for six consecutive years in said common schools, shall hereafter obtain a three years license to teach therein, shall be forever exempt from examination so long as he or she shall teach in the common schools of the county in which said three years' license was obtained; but should such person suffer a period of one year to pass without having taught one full school year in the common schools of the county, than said exemption shall cease at the option of the county superintendent. The county superintendent is authorized to issue an exemption license upon proper affidavit or affirmation of said applicant, and said exemption license shall be subject to the same legal limitations as other licenses issued by county superintendents. To this bill there is an emergency clause.

House bill No. 61 provides that no township trustee shall employ a teacher to teach in any school of the township if the term does not begin before the expiration of the term of office of such trustee. To this bill there is an emergency clause attached.

House bill No. 189 provides for the return to the county auditor of unexpended balance of the state tuition revenue on the first Monday in July of each year. The state tuition revenue apportioned in June (next) is not to be considered as unexpected balance for the reason that it is to be used for the school year of 1893-4 which begins on the first Monday in July. It cannot be used for the school year 1892-3.

House bill No. 168 provides that all township officers shall be elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, and every four years thereafter. Also that the present incumbents continue to hold their offices until the first Monday of August, 1895.



Mrs. P. O. Carroll, Teacher, Sara G. Kane, Teacher.
Mrs. J. A. Smith, Teacher.
Mary McCarthy Teacher, Sue L. Cotton, Teacher.
Isaac Kahn, Member, J. A. Smith, Principal, J. S. Campbell, Member.
J. L. Woolford, Member, S. A. Chapell, Vice Prest. W. T. Daily, Member.

**TEACHERS AND SCHOOL BOARD MEMBERS
OF MONETT, MO.**

Monett, Barry County, Mo., is one of nature's own towns, is a growing little city of 3,000 happy, intelligent and progressive people. The natural location, high and dry altitude, forests of grandeur, filled with song birds and prolific fields, place it in a position which creates proud enthusiasm.

Monett, but little over five years old, has a \$12,000 two story brick school building, a \$20,000 Opera house, all branches of business and trades are represented, a system of water works, electric lights and telephone service, churches, mills and factories, and is the end of four divisions of the Santa Fe "Frisco" Railway system.

Monett is 232 miles from St. Louis, 303 from Paris, Tex., 295 from Wichita, Kan., and 150 from Sapulpa, I. T.

For health and climate it cannot be surpassed; the town is rapidly growing and at no distant day will reach a population of eight or ten thousand.

Monett is justly proud of her public schools under the efficient and able management of Prof. J. A. Smith, assisted by the Mrs. P. P. Carroll and S. R. Smith and the Misses Mary McCarthy, Sue L. Cotton and Sarah G. Kane. There are 400 pupils enrolled and, as has been stated, six teachers are employed. The school building is inadequate and the school board is already planning to increase its school accommodations for the ensuing year.

The fine progress the school has made under the management of Prof. Smith, has extended throughout the country and many parents are anxious to locate in Monett in order to be better privileged to educate their children. The present school build-

ing is located on high and slightly grounds overlooking the city. All homeseekers need not fear to locate in Monett or anywhere in Barry county on account of the schools for they rank with the highest and best in the country, and they are one of the many prides of the county.

Prof. J. A. Smith, superintendent and principal, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Dalville. His early education was secured in the public schools of Jacksonville, but graduated from the Illinois State Normal University at Bloomington in 1875. A long and useful career has followed, the Professor having taught continuously in Illinois Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Prof. Smith was chosen by our school board at its summer meeting and opened the schools in September. He is exact in discipline, kind in manners and is well liked by the multitudes of pupils who are under his control.

Minneapolis, Minn., carries an insurance of \$702,050 on her public school buildings, and \$50,533 on the furniture in them, @ 1½ per cent. for three years. The cost of the schools in Kankakee, Ill., is \$11.20 per capita.

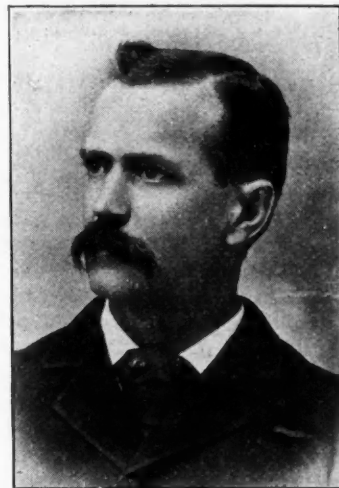
The New York City school board recently passed resolutions opposing the pension bill now before the New York legislature. The board is reported as in favor, in the abstract, of making provision for superannuated teachers, but only by some means which requires no additional money to be raised by taxation.

The school board of Indianapolis, Ind., has adopted a rule that no person under the age of 19 years shall be appointed as a teacher in any public school.

The Wheeling, W. Va., school board has recently adopted the following rule: "Parents and guardians shall be held responsible for any damage done by their children and wards to school property."

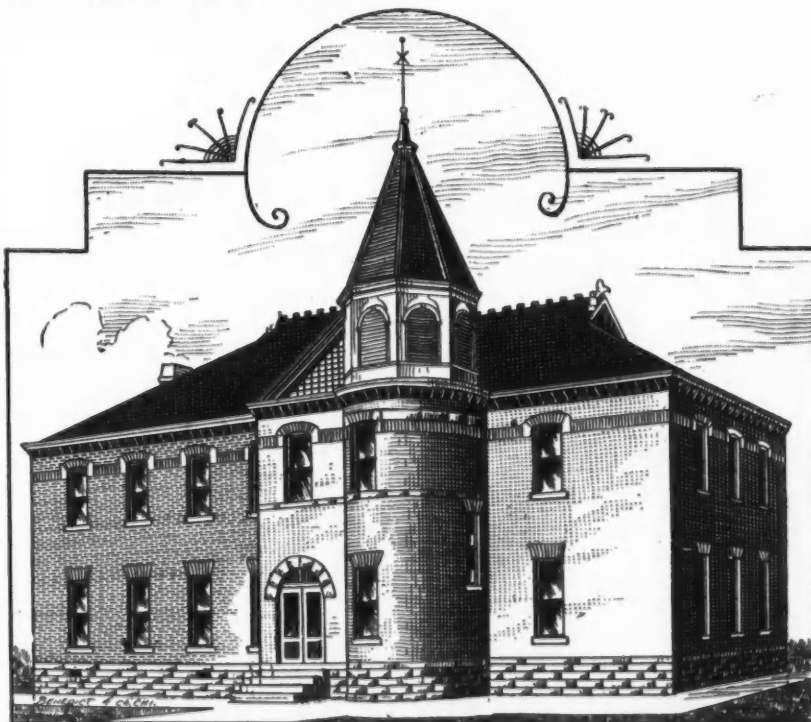
A rule has been adopted by the Martinsburg, W. Va., school board which provides that the principals of the several schools shall close the doors of their respective schools to all scholars who come to school after 9 a. m. and 2 p. m., unless they bring a written excuse from their parents or guardians.

The school board of Saratoga Springs, N. Y., substitute stenography for German and French in the public schools.



HON. JOHN LOPP,
President School Board,
Monett, Mo.

A bill recently passed by the Ohio legislature provides that the same examination questions shall be asked applicants for teachers' certificates in all the counties of the state, and a certificate issued in one county shall be good in every other county of the state, the only exception to the general rule being that county certificates shall not be in city village districts in which there are boards of examiners. The questions are to be prepared by a state board of education consisting of the state school commissioner and the members of the state board of school examiners. This board is to meet twice a year, and at each meeting prepare enough lists of examination questions to last six months. These questions cover the branches in which applicants for certificates are examined, and one list is to be sent to each county board of examiners in time for the monthly examination, the same questions being asked in all the counties of the state. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the measure, it is required that the county board must meet in all the counties on the last Saturday of each month except in August when the boards may hold three day sessions, beginning on Thursday. The county boards are authorized to issue five-year certificates to candidates who have taught the last three years, one year in one place, and these five-year certificates are made renewable without examination at the option of the boards. The certificates are revocable for intemperance, immorality or negligence and the county boards are clothed with authority to try the teachers charged with any one of these offences and to call witnesses in the course of a trial.



PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, MONETT, MO.

THE ILLINOIS INVESTIGATION.

THE LEGISLATURE DETERMINING THE EXISTENCE OF THE SCHOOL BOOK TRUST.

A senate committee of the Illinois legislature appointed to investigate the American Book Co., of New York, Chicago and Cincinnati, submitted a report in which it enumerates its labors and the result. The committee, after repeating the original resolution, gives a history of the formation of the American Book Company and an estimate of the present extent of its business. It then says:

The committee finds no evidence showing that the American Book Company in any way controls the supply of text-books or prevents competition in the line of school books in any particular, nor is there any evidence that there is any collusion or agreement between the American Book Company and its competitors in the manufacture and publishing of school text-books, for the regulation of prices, the division of territory, or controlling the number and quality of text-books manufactured. The testimony submitted to your committee shows that said American Book Company in no way interferes with the publication and introduction of text-books published by competing houses other than the general laws of competition followed in all classes of trade where one manufacturer endeavors to increase the demand for his product through the solicitation of trade by agents.

PRICES WERE REDUCED.

There does not appear to have been any advance in prices of school text-books since the organization of said American Book Company, but from all the evidence offered it is shown that prices have been reduced. Your committee finds from the evidence that the American Book Company has increased the discount from what is known as the published list prices from an average of about 12½ per cent. which prevailed with the smaller dealers throughout the western country, to 20 per cent. and that they furthermore reduced their mailing prices to list prices, instead of requiring an advance of 16½ per cent. upon the list prices, as was formerly the rule followed by the respective houses whose publications were purchased by the company.

It was stated in the evidence that catalogues and price lists showing the reduction in mailing prices had been freely sent to school teachers throughout the entire country so that in the event of local dealers charging unreasonable retail prices the consumer could send direct to the publisher and receive a supply of books one or more, at the published list prices, postage paid.

Your committee finds that a contract rate of 20 per cent. discount from published list prices has been made published and offered to boards of education, school districts, and teachers throughout the United States who preferred to contract for a regular supply of their school text-books rather than depend upon local retail dealers.

Statements submitted by Supt. J. M. Greenwood, of Kansas City, for the year 1892 showed the enrollment of pupils as being 17,451 and the entire cost of school text books at contract prices as \$8,866.90 or an average cost for each child enrolled of about 50 cents.

A similar statement was also shown from F. A. Fitzpatrick, superintendent of schools, Omaha, Neb., wherein the average cost for the year

1892 of readers, spellers, arithmetics, grammars, geographies, histories and copy books per pupil enrolled in the public schools of that city as 28 cents.

A certificate from William Bryan, supply agent of the city of St. Louis was also placed in evidence showing an average cost per pupil to be a little over 37 cents.

THE ESTIMATE IN CHICAGO.

No definite information was obtained as to the per capita cost of school text-books for the pupils attending the Chicago public schools, but the statement was made that a careful estimate had resulted in placing the cost at about 40 cents per pupil.

All of this testimony was submitted to your committee for the purpose of proving the advantages of the contract prices offered to boards of education, and the statement was made that the smallest school district was favored in this respect as much as any of the larger cities or even states, for it was shown that school districts in Nebraska, Iowa and other states where the school districts are empowered to contract with publishers, were getting as low rates as are made to the states of Missouri, Louisiana and West Virginia, which states have laws requiring state uniformity.

The committee further finds that the said American Book Company sells books in every state and territory in the union and several foreign countries; that the total book sales for the United States by all publishers of school books is \$7,000,000; that the total sales by the American Book company for the year 1892 were \$3,307,000; that the total sales by the American Book Company in the state of Illinois were \$209,527.13 for the year 1892; that of the school books published in the United States the American Book Company published about 50 per cent; that of the school books sold in Illinois the

American Book Company publishes about 70 per cent; that the American Book Company publishes a large number of school books which have been in use for many years; that the competitors of the American Book Company publish books of a more recent authorship, that there are eleven other firms or corporations which are competitors of the American Book Company having offices in Chicago; that there appeared before your committee the resident manager of four of the largest competitors with the American Book Company and from the evidence of the managers of said competitors your committee finds that the American Book Company is compelled to meet a fairly strong competition from other book companies doing business in the state of Illinois.

IT IS NOT A TRUST.

Your committee further finds from the sworn statements of the officers of the American Book Company and of the officers of the largest competitors of the American Book Company that the committee does not find that the said American Book Company is a trust or combine within the meaning of the law of this state entitled "An act to provide for the punishment of persons, co-partnerships, or corporations forming pools, trusts, and combines, and mode of procedure, and rules of evidence in such cases," approved June 11, 1891, and in force July 1, 1891.

The committee, in conclusion, after weighing the evidence submitted, recommend that if anything should be done toward changing the present school law in the state of Illinois, which authorizes school officers to adopt school books and prevent changes oftener than once in four years, that it be so amended as to authorize the school district boards of the state to take advantage of the contract rates that are not offered by publishers of school text books and purchase the same direct and supply to the pupils as needed at cost.

It was stated in evidence to the committee that a law of this character is already in successful and satisfactory operation in other states, and it is believed that similar privileges extended to the district boards of the state of Illinois would obviate all the difficulties that have heretofore attended the supply of school text books to children through local retail dealers.

The school board of Lowell, Mass., has decided to start a kindergarten school and has set apart a room for manual training purposes.

The Lincoln, Neb., school board recently appointed a committee to examine into the advisability of establishing kindergarten schools as a part of the public school system of this city, the probable extra expense of the same, if any, and to ascertain where and at what salary competent teachers can be obtained.

A committee of the Newton, Mass., school board chosen to consider the question of establishing kindergarten schools, reported favorably and the board has approved.

TEACHERS WANTED

We have constant requests from boards of education to recommend persons for positions. We want 3 Superintendents 19 principals, 43 grammar school teachers and 94 primary school teachers. Blanks free upon application. Address the Publisher.

The State of Idaho has a book contest on its hands.



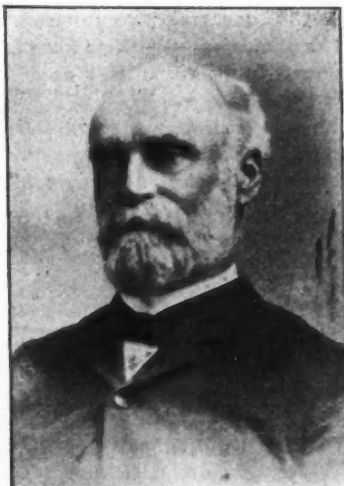
G. W. RAMSEY,
Vice-President.



G. L. STEVENS,
Secretary.



T. T. FISHBURN,
Member.



Charles A. Pillsbury,
President.



J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Member.

SCHOOL BOARD, ROANOKE, VA.

SALARIES IN BOSTON.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

Head Master, \$3,780; Sub Master first year \$2,196; annual increase, \$60; maximum, \$2,496; First Assistants, first year, \$1,440; annual increase \$36; maximum, 1,620; Second Assistants, first year, \$1,140 annual increase, \$84; maximum, 1,380;

HIGH SCHOOLS.

Head Masters, \$3,780; Masters, \$2,880; Junior Masters, first year, \$1,008; annual increase (for thirteen years), \$144; salary for the fourteenth and subsequent years, with the rank of Master, \$2,880; Assistant Principal, \$1,800; Assistants, first year, \$765; annual increase, \$48; maximum \$1,380.

GRAMMER SCHOOLS.

Masters, first year, \$2,580; annual increase, \$60; maximum, \$2,880; Sub-Master, first year \$1,500; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$2,280; First Assistants, first year, \$900; annual increase, \$36; maximum 1,080; Second Assistants, first year, \$756; annual increase, \$12; maximum, \$816; Third Assistants, first year, \$456; annual increase, \$48; maximum, 744.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Second Assistants, first year, \$756; annual increase \$12; maximum, \$816, Fourth Assistants, first year, \$456; annual increase, \$48; maximum, \$744.

KINDERGARTENS.

Principal, first year, \$600; annual increase, \$35 maximum, \$708; Assistant, first year, \$432; annual increase, \$36; maximum, \$540.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTORS.

Special Instructors of Music, \$2,640; Director of Drawing, \$3,000; Assistant to Director of Drawing, \$1,800; Teacher of Chemistry, Girl's High School \$1,620; Assistant in Chemistry, Girl's High School, \$804; Teacher of Physical Culture and Elocution, Girl's High School \$1,200; Teacher of Physical Culture, Girl's Latin School, \$600; Teacher of Kindergarten Methods, Normal School, \$1,080; Director of French and German, \$3,000; Assistants \$1,500; Director of Physical Training, \$3,000; Assistant \$2,000; Special Assistant in German in the Brighton High School—to serve three hours a week, and to be paid at the rate of four dollars per week of actual service; Horace Mann School for the Deaf—Principal, \$2,500; First Assistant, \$900; Assistants, first year, \$700; second year and subsequently, \$800; Instructors in Manual Training Schools, \$1,620; Instructors in Manual Training Schools, \$1,200; Instructor in Manual Training (Horace Mann School), \$450; Assistant Instructors in Manual Training Schools, first year, \$804; annual increase \$48; maximum \$900. Principal of schools of Cookery \$1,000; Instructors in Schools of Cookery first year, \$456; annual increase \$48; maximum, \$744; Instructor in School on Spectacle Island (including all expenses connected with the school except for books), \$400; Instructor Military Drill, \$2,000; Armorer, \$800; Teachers of sewing, One Division, \$108; Two divisions, \$192; Three divisions, \$276; Four divisions, \$348; Five divisions \$420; Six divisions, \$492; Seven divisions, \$540; Eight divisions, \$588; Nine Divisions, \$636; Ten divisions, \$684; Eleven divisions, \$732; All over eleven divisions, \$744; Principal Evening High School (per week), first year, \$30; second year, \$40 third year and subsequently, \$50; Assistants, Evening High School (per evening), \$4.

Principals, Evening Elementary Schools, in schools where average attendance for month is 100 pupils or more (per evening), \$5; in schools where average attendance for month is less than 100 (per evening) \$4.00; First Assistants, Evening Elementary School, in schools where average attendance for month is 75 pupils or more (per evening,) \$2.50; in schools where average attendance for month is less than 75, (per evening,) \$1.50; Assistants, Evening Elementary Schools (per evening) \$1.50; Principals, evening Drawing School (per evening), first year, \$7; second year and subsequently, \$8.00; Assistants, Evening Drawing Schools (per evening,) first year, \$4; second year \$5; third year and subsequently, \$6; Special Assistant Teachers, lowest classes Primary

Schools (per week,) \$5.00; Special Assistant Teachers, Kindergartens (per week,) \$5.00.

Masters elected as Principals of High Schools, whose average whole number for the preceding school year exceeds one hundred pupils, receive \$288; Sub-Masters, elected as principals, \$216; each, in addition to the regular salary of the rank.

The salary of a temporary junior-master be at \$5 per day of actual service.

TEACHERS! LOOK HERE.

The following information has been received from State Superintendents and will prove of value to teachers desiring to ascertain the effect of a teacher's certificate in states other than where issued.

Alabama. Applicants must pass an examination. Nothing said in the law about diplomas from other states. (School Law.)

Arkansas. "Life certificates are granted upon examination alone. No credit is given to the applicant for any similar document granted by any other state or any college."

California. Certificates are granted, without examination, to holders of state normal school diplomas and state life diplomas.

Colorado. The state board of education may, upon the recommendation of the state board of examiners, grant state diplomas, without examination to persons holding a diploma from some other state.

Connecticut. "The board does not think it has authority to give credit for certificates granted in other states. If it had authority it probably would not accept them."

Delaware. "No credit is given to certificates in other states."

Florida. "Certificates from other states are considered as evidence of proper character to a degree, but certificates are not issued upon them."

Georgia. There is no authority under the Georgia law to recognize diplomas or licenses from other states.

Illinois. "State certificates shall only be granted upon public examination, in such branches and upon such terms and by such examiners as the state superintendent and the principals of the state universities may prescribe."

Indiana. The state board does not give credit to state certificates issued by other states.

Iowa. "A state certificate from another state may be accepted in place of the examination in academic studies. The candidate, however, will be obliged to submit his credentials to the board of examiners together with a proof of at least eighteen months' successful work in Iowa. He will also be obliged to pass an examination in theory and art of teaching, or such branches as the board may designate."

Kansas. "The law does not recognize such certificates or diplomas. They are of no value in this state."

Kentucky. "No credit is given to these certificates and diplomas granted in other states."

Louisiana. "The law makes no provision for the issuing of life certificates. Teachers have to undergo examinations by the committees appointed by parish boards for that purpose."

Maryland. "No certificates are granted in this state upon examinations taken in other states."

Massachusetts. By law, no certificate from another state is accepted as sufficient."

Michigan. It has never been the practice in this state to grant certificates on examinations held in other states."

Minnesota. "The certificates of other states are not honored in this."

Mississippi. "No life licenses issued and do not recognize those of other states."

Missouri. "The state superintendent of Missouri is not permitted in granting state certificates, to take into consideration diplomas and certificates from other states."

Montana. "Under our statute we cannot issue term certificates or life diplomas to teachers upon examination."

Nebraska. "Our statutes do not authorize the granting of state certificates on similar documents granted in other states."

Nevada. Upon presentation to the state of a life certificate of any state, of any state normal school diploma, the board may grant a state certificate without examination.

New Hampshire. "No state certificates are issued."

New Jersey. "The state board may endorse the diplomas of another state when the requirements for such certificates are equivalent to those required in this state."

New York. "The state superintendent is authorized by statute to endorse state certificates from other states."

North Carolina. "This state issues no life diplomas. All certificates are issued upon examination."

North Dakota. State certificate will be granted only upon examination.

Ohio. "So far the board has not recognized the state certificates granted in other states as authorizing their holders to a certificate from the board without examination, although the taking of such a position has been frequently discussed in the board meetings favorably."

Oregon. "Recognize state papers from other states of an equivalent grade with those issued by Oregon board here."

Rhode Island. "There is at present no system of state certificates."

South Carolina. "Certificates from other states are not recognized in this state."

South Dakota. "Our school law makes no provision for recognition of certificates issued in other states."

Texas. "Have no law by which it can recognize examinations held in other states."

Vermont. "Does not issue either term certificates or life diplomas."

Virginia. "Diplomas and certificates from other states are not recognized in Virginia."

Washington. "Applicants filing a certified copy of a state certificate, the requirements to obtain which shall not have been less than those required in Washington may be granted certificates or diplomas."

West Virginia. "Other states are not included in the law, and their state certificates do not have any force within this state."

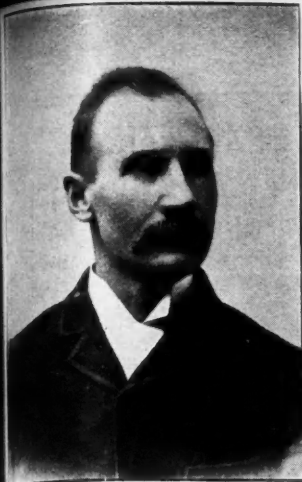
Wisconsin. Applicants must pass successful examination.

Wyoming. "Certificates granted in other states are not valid in Wyoming."

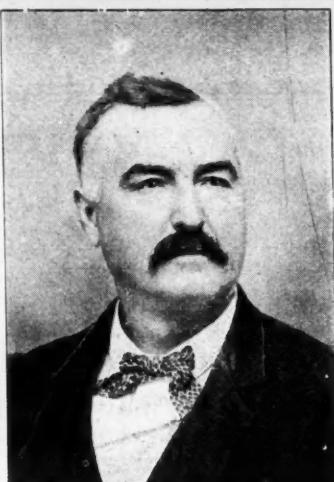
The school board of Kansas City, Mo., has decided that the present income is not sufficient to pay the expenses of the coming year and will submit to the vote of the people the proposition to levy an additional tax of 2½ mills for school purposes.



LAVINIA M. HORTON,
President Board of Education,
Port Chester, Mass.



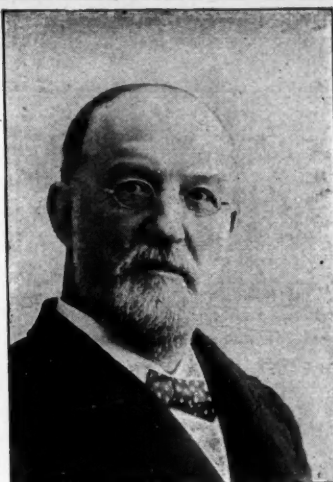
A. LOWRY WILSON,
President School Board,
West New Castle, Pa.



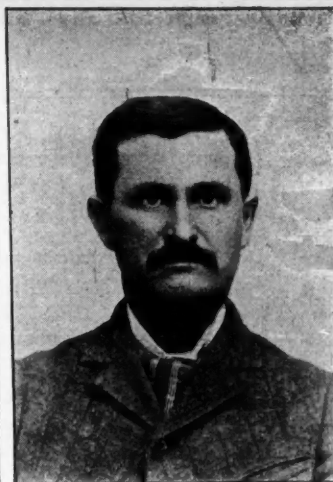
WALLER YOUNG,
President School Board,
St. Joseph, Mo.



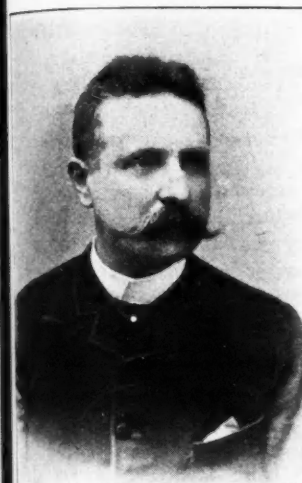
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President School Board,
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J. H. WILLIAMS,
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JNO. M. M. CULLY, M. D.,
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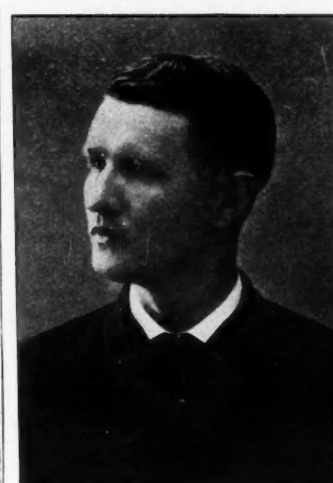
T. W. POTTER,
President Board of Education,
New London, Conn.



GEO. F. FOOTE,
President School Board,
Zellwood, Fla.



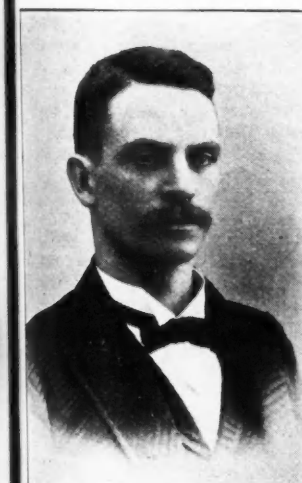
CHAS. B. SCOTT, M. D.,
President Board of Education,
Londonville, O.



R. W. NUTTER,
Superintendent of Schools,
Dexter, Me.



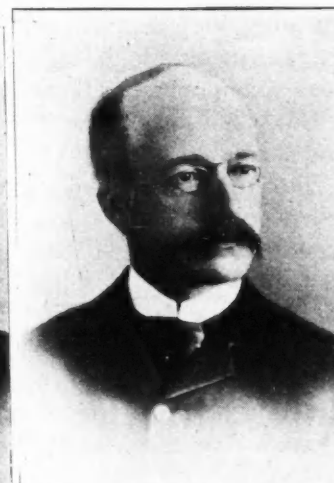
DAN SURFACE,
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Richmond, Ind.



THEO. BUNKER,
Secretary School Board,
Hayward, Wis.



JUDGE JAY H. BOUGHTEN,
President Board of Education,
Fort Collins, Colo.



WM. A. DRAKE, M. D.,
Chairman School Board,
Weymouth, Mass.



JOHN RINGLE,
President School Board,
Wausau, Wis.



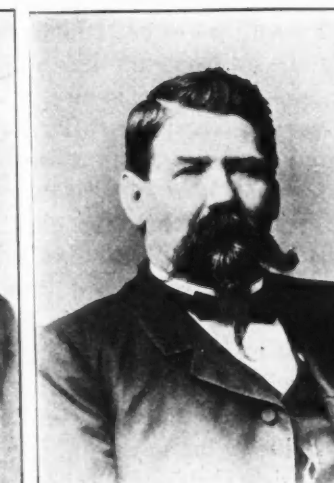
M. BOWERMAN,
Secretary School Board,
Springfield, Mo.



EDWARD H. EMERY,
President School Board,
Sanford, Me.



GEO. MAC MILLAN,
Member School Board,
La Crosse, Wis.



ADOLPHUS WAGNAN,
President Board of Education,
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J. A. GRIFFITH,
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PROMINENT AMERICAN SCHOOL OFFICIALS.

THE AMERICAN School Board Journal

DEVOTED TO
SCHOOL BOARDS, SCHOOL OFFICIALS, AND TEACHERS.

WM. G. BRUCE, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.
372-6 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

New York Office: 10 Spruce Street,
O. L. MOSES, Advertising Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

We are publishing the only Journal devoted exclusively to School Boards and executive officers. We furnish information on the doings of School Board committees, including important executive actions, best methods of heating and ventilation, text-books, with prices and adoptions, school law decisions, models of school buildings, statistics upon salaries, publish the engravings of leading school men, etc.; briefly, we keep School Boards and Teachers abreast with the time.

Wanted school books—Minnesota.

Watch our June number. We have several surprises in store for our patrons.

The enormous growth of the School Board Journal is a proof of its value to school officials and teachers. The reduction of the subscription price to \$1.00 has nearly doubled its circulation.

Publishers of text books should avail themselves of our advertising columns. One publishing house recently informed us that two adoptions in good sized towns were brought about by an advertisement in the American School Board Journal.

PRESIDENTS OF SCHOOL BOARDS.

It is interesting to observe and note the usual causes which elevate men to the presidency or chairmanship of a board of education. Personal popularity, ability upon the floor and length of service in a school system are the chief reasons for honoring a member to the chair.

The real qualifications required are often overlooked, however, in making the selection.

A strong and able member often times makes a rattled and confused chairman. A member whose judgment in committee work is excellent, whose comments in open board meetings are timely and to the point, will lose his temper in the chair and display discrimination and unfairness.

We had occasion recently to watch the proceedings of the board of education in one of the largest cities in the United States. The members consist of the best and brightest business and professional men in the community. Parliamentary rules are well understood and the decisions of questions revolved around motions and counter-motions, in a manner that keenly enlisted the interest of the spectators. The president became annoyed, excited and partial. Several appeals from his decisions made him angry and the remarks which he fired right and left into the members did not add to the peaceful deliberations of the meeting.

A chairman should, above all things, be thoroughly familiar with the rules of the board and should have a good knowledge of parliamentary practice. He should watch all motions closely and give recognition to the

right member at the right time and entertain only proper motions and hold the speaker strictly to the question under consideration. Suggestions here and there will facilitate the work and when this is done in a courteous yet firm manner, will command the respect of members.

A fair minded and cool headed chairman can do more to preserve the proper dignity and decorum of a board during heated debates than any set of prescribed rules.

QUESTION OF NON-RESIDENTS.

Again and again the question comes up in school boards as to the right of non-residents. With a due regard to the accommodation afforded by their school system, committees will fix what may be termed a reasonable fee for admitting non-resident pupils. The tendency is to send children to points where superior advantages are gained and where friends and relatives may reside.

The question of non-residents is ordinarily not a difficult one to decide, yet exceptional cases will arise where a committee will find it difficult to determine as to the equity of the case. For instance, a man owning large interests in the city and paying heavy taxes, but residing just outside the city limits, may desire school privileges in the city for his children.

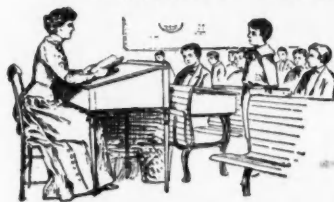
The school board under all ordinary circumstances is obliged to exact a tuition fee. The parent objects. He pays taxes and consequently contributes to the maintenance of the school. He points out the equity in his case. The board points to the law and its rules and regulations.

Several state supreme courts have within the past few years decided that a legal domicile of a child must first be determined, and on this point the court decides that the minor child who has a father or mother or both living can have no residence if the purpose of the privileges of the public school is different from the residence of the father if living and of the mother after the death of the father.

It has been held that the above may be the general rule but that there exist notable exceptions. When the minor has poor parents their poverty renders it absolutely necessary in many cases that a home for the minor child should be found different from that of the parents. For instance, a widow may be obliged to board her children in order to secure a livelihood. In a case of this kind the Supreme Court of Wisconsin decided a few years ago that the child may have a legal residence other than that of its parents, and that in such a case it is entitled to the school privileges in the district in which it resides.

Referring back, however, to our first illustration we do not find that the simple fact of a parent being a tax payer in a certain district will entitle children to school privileges. We know, however, of a number of cases in smaller cities where the boards, by special resolutions, granted privileges to

WANTED TEACHERS.



We are in direct communication with every school board in the United States. We have thousands of places to fill—East, West, North, South. No registration fee—absolutely no commissions charged. If you

are open for a better place write at once to

The American School Board Journal.

New York.

Chicago.

Milwaukee.

non-resident tax payers. This may certainly be expedient in many cases and avoid ill feeling and friction, yet we doubt if such a course would stand a legal test.

TO BECOME EXPERT IN TYPEWRITING

— OR —
THE COMPLETE REMINGTON INSTRUCTOR.

Published by Arthur J. Barnes, Laclede building, St. Louis Mo., adapted to all machines having a Remington Key Board.

After a careful examination we are compelled to declare it the best Typewriting instructor we have ever seen. It not only contains an exhaustive treatise on the mechanism of the machine, and extensive exercise on the fingering of the key-board, but it is remarkably complete as a Manual of Business Correspondence. From it stenographers can learn how to write business letters, and business men can learn how to dictate business letters. It contains a large number of model letters procured from various offices classified according to different departments of business. Railroad Correspondence, Railway Mail Service, Railway Construction, Internal Revenue, Hardware, Coke, Law, Insurance and Financial letters, Mining, Electricity, etc. These letters are models in their different departments and can be studied to advantage by the principal of the firm as well as by the stenographer. It has been adopted as a text book by the Washington, D. C., High school, and comes to us with unqualified commendation from eminent business dictators. It is just the book to put in the hands of students who are studying typewriting.

Typewriting is being extensively taught in our Public Schools and we most heartily advise a careful examination of this book by all interested in the work.

Mrs. Barnes has published a Complete Smith-Premier Instructor and a Complete Caligraph Instructor, companion books to the Complete Remington Instructor, and similar to it in every respect excepting that the article on mechanism and the fingering exercises apply to the respective machines which they represent.



PRINCIPAL FLORENCE HOLBROOK
Of Forrestville School, Chicago, dictating class work for her pupils.

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL PHONOGRAPH.

We present on other pages of this issue illustrations showing the latest work upon the Edison Phonograph and its adaptation for educational purposes. It will be observed that one of these presents the principal preparing her work to the phonograph. The principal is again examining results as she has obtained it from the different classes in her building, as to how they are in voice, articulation, accent, emphasis, etc. etc.

Another illustration shows a teacher taking the record of her class to be used for any purpose whatever, either in transferring to another school, for the use of the principal, for the use of the School Board, or to send to a distant school. Again we see the class very much interested in listening to excellent records as taken by different Professors who are reciting and reading to the phonograph for the purpose of giving to the school their very best specimens. Again: the young lady is reading or reciting her declamation to the Phonograph. A friend is listening to the declamation. In this way it will be seen how all the oral instruction in school can be made a permanent record and can be transferred from one school to another and in this way excite a very general and useful emulation.

In addition to this in the High School work, the Phonograph is very useful in teaching the languages. The Latin lessons, the French lessons, the German lessons, and in connection with the same we send along also our specimens of our German and French teachers who are now giving us most excellent records in connection with the Mieterschaft System, where friends at home may study these languages at their pleasure.

The Phonograph is not only useful in Primary and Kindergarten but in all grades of schools, and a great labor-saving machine especially in the High School. It can be used in every school also as quite a commercial commodity, as well as of its value as an educational factor.

The Milwaukee schools have taken a number of records which are to be reproduced upon a phonograph at their World's Fair Exhibit. This work includes recitations in the school for deaf, kindergarten, primary and grammar class work, German classes, singing, oratory, etc.

SCHOOL WORK AT THE FAIR.

A display of schoolwork for the fair was recently held in Fremont, O., which consisted of work from the schools of the county. It includes work from pen and pencil, drawing, maps, studies in Latin and German, also photographs of the school buildings.

The exhibit of the Spokane, Wash., public schools includes among other things a beautiful model of the high school building, it is about three by four feet square and exactly represents the building. In the carving department are several fruit and flower panels and a carved oaken chair.

The school board of Louisville, Ky., has appropriated \$1,000 for the Columbian exhibit.

Superintendent Draper of the Cleveland schools sends 28 morocco bound volumes of school work to the World's Fair.

The school board of Kansas City, Mo., recently commended the project of exhibiting at the World's Fair the work in physical culture done in the public schools of that city. The board, it is said assumes no official responsibility nor can the exhibition be regarded as compulsory either upon teachers or

pupils, the parents and guardians must arrange for the proper care of children while in and going to and returning from Chicago.

A MODERN MARVEL.

SENSATION IN SCIENCE CAUSED BY A MILWAUKEE MAN.

Eminent men in medical science have for hundreds of years been experimenting in an endeavor to discover a perfect antiseptic which would be non-poisonous and possessing the power of permeating the entire human system with efficacious result. Recent investigations were developed that almost all the diseases originate from germs or bacteria. The destruction of these would natural-

efficacious in these also? Among them are dyspepsia, diphtheria, catarrh, old sores, erysipelas, eczema, all skin diseases and others of like nature. The compound being wholly harmless it was applied in a number of cases. The cures were marvelous. Chronic dyspeptics were completely made sound and well; ulcers that had baffled medical science were healed up; catarrh of the head or stomach with which thousands are unconsciously ailing gave way before the germ destroyer. Thus it ran the gamut of all affections in which decay of the tissues form the principal cause, with unqualified success to each. Moreover it is safe to keep about the house. A child can drink it without any injurious effect. It is pleasant to take inwardly, and is a soothing lotion to any inflamed part of the body.

Such is "Septicide." The discoverer placed the matter before a number of enterprising Milwaukeeans, who proceeded to form a stock company, which is duly incorporated under the title of the "Septicide Manufacturing Company." Although no extensive effort has been made to introduce it thus far, its fame has spread until it is now called for from all parts of the country.

The company has decided to donate a limited quantity of this remedy to dyspeptics for trial, and any dyspeptic person who will write them explaining their complaint will receive one quart bottle free.

ANOTHER NEW LAW.

An act has recently been passed by the Pennsylvania legislature which amends the act entitled "An act for the regulation and continuance of a system of education by common schools." The former act provided that the board of directors, may at any time, not oftener than once in each school year, levy a special tax not exceeding the amount of the regular annual tax for such year to be applied solely to the purpose of purchasing or paying for the ground and the erection of school buildings thereon, which said tax shall be levied and collected at the same time in the same manner and with like authority, as the regular annual tax. The amendment of this act provides that a special tax not exceeding three times and in no case to exceed the amount allowed by law to be levied annually for school purposes; the remainder of the act reads the same as formerly.

THE SCHOOL EXHIBITS.

The educational department of the World's Fair has issued a diagram showing the arrangement of space. If any changes are made they will effect only minor matters of detail. It is known by the department in charge of the Educational Exhibit that displays will be made by England, Canada, New South Wales, France, Russia, Austria, Italy, Mexico, Brazil and Japan. The total Educational exhibit will occupy about 225 thousand feet of gross space, the equivalent of a building one thousand feet long and 225 feet wide. The location in the great building between the lake and the lagoons is admitted to be the best in the exposition.

The demand for special teachers is growing everywhere. We want at once music, drawing, manual training and commercial teachers. Write us for application blanks. They are free. Address AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL New York or Chicago.



WM. FOWLDS,
Member.

JOHN SAMSON
Member.

J. H. MCGRAW,
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DR. B. GARDINIER,
President and Superintendent
CLARENCE M. BOUTELLE,
Secretary and Principal.
HON. L. F. MARTIN,
Member.

FRANK M. BUZZEL,
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Member.

J. A. DUNCAN,
Member.

C. F. SMITH,
Member.

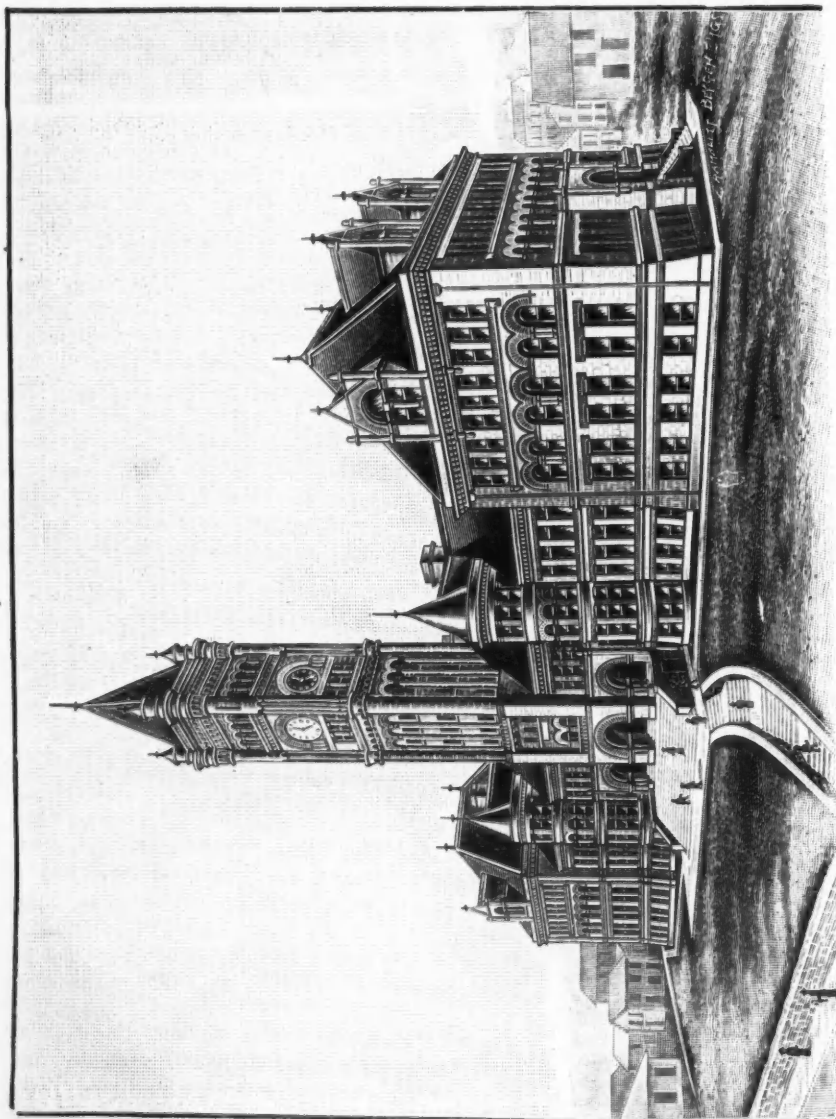
SCHOOL BOARD OF CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS.

ly eliminate the cause and the object was to find a remedy that would produce the result and not be injurious to the healthy tissues.

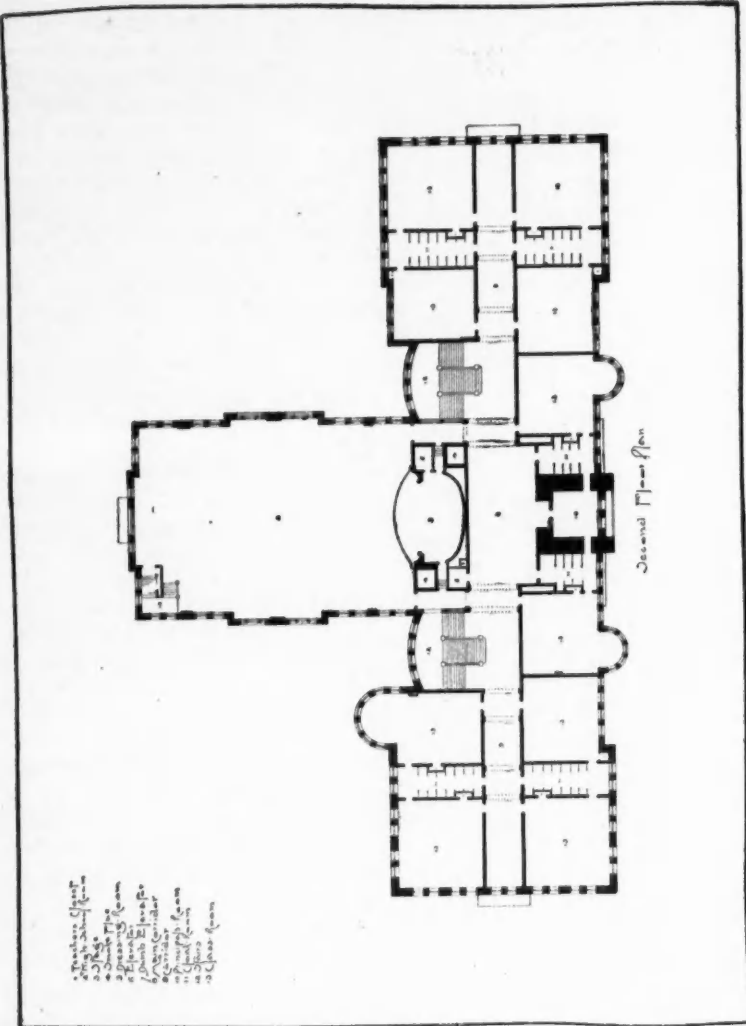
Recently a local druggist and chemist, while seeking a compound for the preservation of meats, hit upon what is destined to become one of the most important discoveries of the age in materia medica, and one which renders his name famous for all time to come.

He experimented with it in various ways. It instantly arrested all decay in meat, while leaving no taste or flavor of the compound in the article treated. A dressed chicken which received a single application two years ago is as sound and free from decay to-day as when killed. Eggs which were kept for a year have been cooked and eaten. In numerous ways the discoverer tried it with satisfactory results in all.

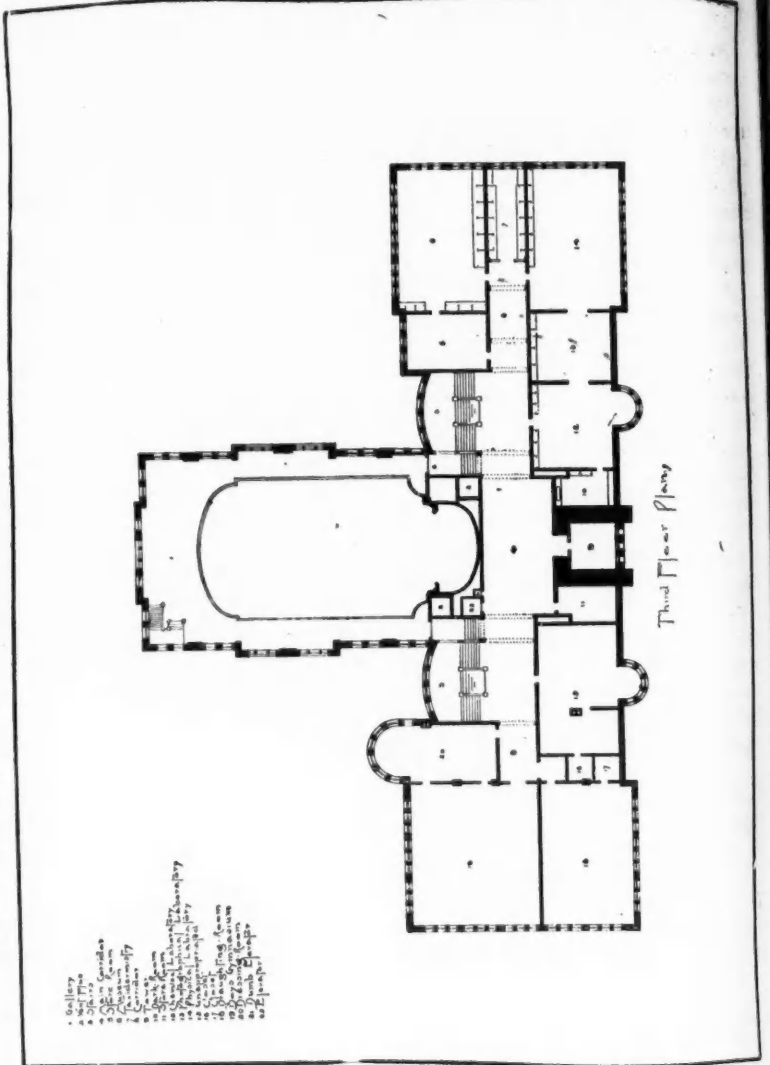
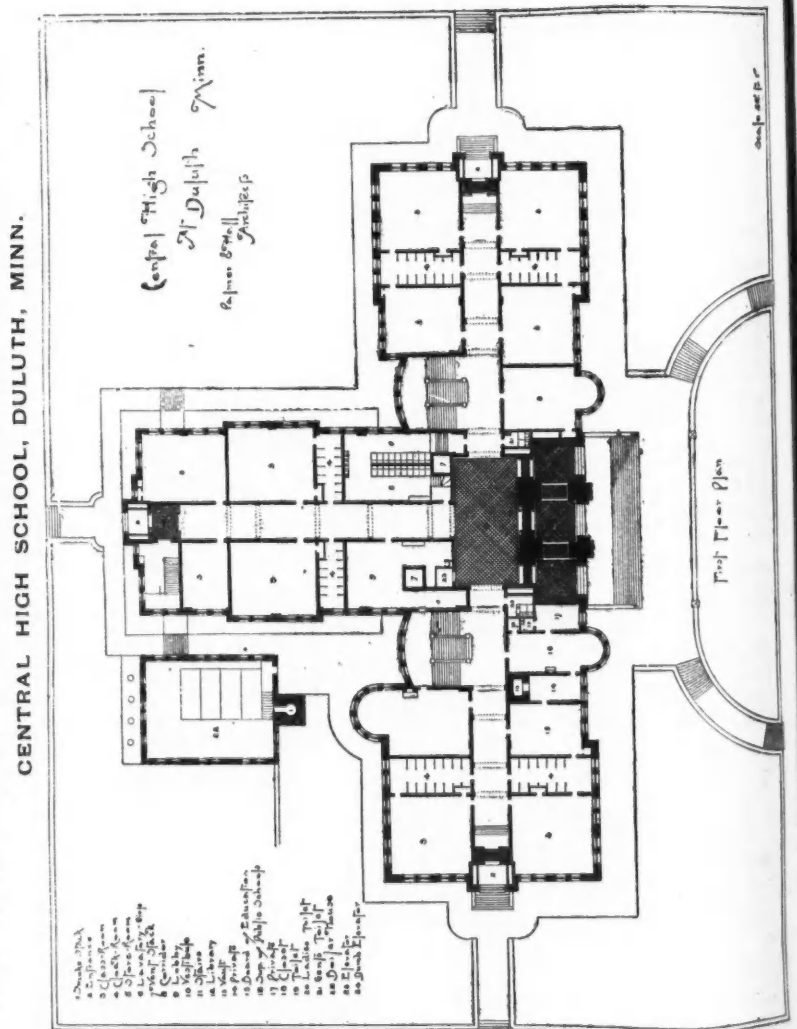
The purifying and preserving qualities on inanimate matter started a train of thought. If the greater portion of the diseases to which flesh is heir were caused by germs, why would it not be



CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL, DULUTH, MINN.



45 rooms; 1,530 seats; Steam heat; Five Fans for Ventilation; Cost of building, \$321,000.00;
Total value of property, \$461,000.00.
The seats for audience in auditorium not included in above list (about 900).
The 45 rooms in High School include Board and Superintendent's offices, and library.



RECENT

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Wilson; M
Hastings; F
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Wm. Od
Music, Pro
John Alder
plies: F.
Cutler.
Hyde Pa
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Rochest
Clerk, C. A
Weymou
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M. Norcro
Troy, N
Holland,
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Teachers
Ruff, Guy
Ruff.
Troy, N
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Dallas,
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Wm. H.
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RECENT ELECTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Newburgh, N. Y. Standing committees appointed: Committee on teachers, Trustees Sneed, Ross, Gleason; Building, Trustees Hastings, Sneed, Wilson; Manual Training, Trustees Ross, Sneed, Hastings; Finance, Trustees Wilson, Wands, Hastings; Text Books and Supplies, Wands, Westervelt, Gleason.

Andover Mass. Chairman, W. B. Graves; Secretary, W. A. Baldwin. Standing committees: Advisory and Auditing committee: J. Newton Cole, Wm. Odlin; Committee on Teachers and Music, Prof. W. B. Graves, Mrs. L. A. Wilson, John Alden. Committee on Text-books and Supplies: F. O. Baldwin, C. H. Shattuck, Mrs. A. B. Cutler.

Hyde Park, Ill. Chairman, Chas. G. Chick, Secretary, R. M. Johnson.

Rochester, Minn., President, E. A. Knowlton, Clerk, C. A. Whited.

Weymouth, Mass. Chairman, W. A. Drake; Secretary, J. A. Cushing, Superintendent of schools, I. M. Norcross.

Troy, N. Y. Standing committees: Finance, Holland, Davenport, Guy; Text Books and Supplies, Tunnard, Kraus, Haynes; School organization and Discipline, Ruff, Davenport, Kraus; Teachers and Janitors, Kraus, Davenport, Haynes, Ruff, Guy; Building and Repairs, Haynes, Tunnard, Ruff.

Troy, N. Y. New members, William Haynes, Mr. Tunnard.

Newburg, N. Y. New members, Dr. Wolley, Dr. W. Stanton.

Dallas, Ore. Clerk, Hon. J. O. Staats; new members, W. E. Williams, Ira Hooker.

Cheltenham, Pa. New members, Jacob Loper, Wm. H. Myers.

Philadelphia, Pa. The following Standing committees were appointed: Text Books, F. S. Christian, W. J. Pollock, C. F. Abbott, W. F. Miller, Mary E. Mumford, T. A. Robinson, J. A. Kingsley; Supplies, R. L. Wright, T. W. Marchment, T. G. Morton; Teachers, T. W. Marchment, Edward Lewis, T. A. Robinson, Henry R. Edmunds, C. E. Morgan.

St. Paul, Minn. Hon. W. D. Cornish, new member.

Titusville, Pa. The president announced the standing committees as follows: Teachers, Hoag, Gahan, Westheimer; Text Books, Strauss, White, Hoag; Supplies, Gahan, McCrum, White.

Dubuque, Ia. New members, Peter Kiene, Jr., T. T. Duffy, re-elected; President Daniels re-elected. The following standing committees were appointed: Rules of the Schools and of the Board, Salary and Position of Teachers, Francis B. Daniels; Finance and Insurance, Peter Kiene, Jr.; Examination of Schools, School Boundaries and New Schools, Course of Study and Text Books, J. H. Greene; Building, Peter Kiene, Jr., Paul Traut, J. H. Tice.

Kokomo, Ind. Supt. of schools, H. G. Moody.

Philadelphia, Pa. New members, T. A. Freeman, W. Wrigley, Dr. W. K. Mattern.

Rockford, Ill. President re-elected, S. F. Farnham.

Binghamton, N. Y. Superintendent of Schools, S. D. Arms.

Nevada, Ia. New members, A. M. Norris, M. P. Webb; President H. C. Boardman.

Rolfe, Ia. New members, J. C. Potter, A. A. Wells.

Creston, Ia. Standing committees: Teachers and Rules, Sullivan, Gibson, Aldrich; Finance and Accounts, Gibson, Dunn, Davenport; Printing, Fuel and Heating, Dunn, Davenport, Sullivan; Building and Grounds, Furniture and Janitors, Aldrich, Sullivan, Gibson; Books, supplies and apparatus, Davenport, Aldrich, Dunn.

Helena, Mont. New members, H. M. Parchen, C. D. Greenfield.

Bloomington, Ill. F. M. Funk, W. A. Gerken, H. G. Bent, R. B. Porter.

Miles City, Mont. H. R. King, W. N. Haynes.

Cincinnati, O. New members, William McCallister, Ernest Rehm, A. J. Boeckman, H. W. Mitchofer, H. W. Albers, John W. Grimm, Jr., George Friedlein, George Bardes, L. J. Fogel, Bernhard Bettmann, Joseph Parker, H. H. Mersb, Andrew L. Herrlinger, Charles Whiteley, Charles Weidner, J. C. Harper.

North Attleborough, Mass. Chairman, J. L. Sweet; Secretary, J. O. Tiffany. New members: W. Hayward, Mrs. Dr. Mackie, Miss L. E. Briggs, B. R. Hill, Alfred Crosby, L. J. Lamb, C. H. Wheeler, J. L. Sweet, J. O. Tiffany. Standing committees: Committees on Text Books and Supplies, L. J. Lamb, J. O. Tiffany, J. L. Sweet, C. H. Wheeler; Committee on Qualification of Teachers, Walter E. Haywood, Lidora E. Briggs, J. O. Tiffany, Mrs. Dr. L. V. G. Mackie; Superintendent of Schools, J. O. Tiffany.

Burlington, Vt. Superintendent of Schools, H. O. Wheeler, Clerk C. E. Allen. The standing committees were elected as follows: School houses and School Property, Commissioners Kelly, Hawley, Miller; Instructions, Text Books and Teachers, Commissioners Lane, Allen, Hawley, Finance and Accounts, Commissioners Allen, Miller, Kelley; Rules and Regulations, Commissioners Hawley, Lane, Miller.

Des Moines, Ia. Standing committees: Claims and Finance, Mann, Fleming, Henry; Teachers, Mann, Dahlberg; Text Books and Course of Study, Fleming, Henry; Examination of Teachers, Cooper, Bowen, and the County Superintendent; Manual Training, Fleming, Smith, Mann.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. Finance, Salaries and Insurance, J. R. Baker, Chairman; J. S. Anderson J. E. Zaborik; Building and Repairs, M. A. Higley, Chairman; J. R. Baker, Charles H. Clark; Teachers, J. S. Anderson, Chairman; M. A. Higley, Charles H. Clark, J. T. Merrill, ex-officio; Janitors' Supplies, H. E. Witwer, Chairman; M. A. Higley, J. R. Baker; Rules and Regulations, Text Books, Printing, Library and High School, J. E. Zaborik, Chairman; J. S. Anderson, H. E. Witwer, J. T. Merrill, ex-officio.

Kansas City. New members, A. M. Allen, C. H. Kessler, D. S. Long, C. L. Hedrick.

Charles City, Ia. Standing committees appointed: Rules of Schools and School Boards Salary and Position of Teachers, and Shade Trees, H. D. White, Carl Merckel; Finance, Auditing Accounts and Printing, S. F. Farnham, Ed Werder; Supplies, Janitor, Furniture and for East Side, Ed. Werder, Lyman Kellogg; Supplies, Janitor, Furniture and Repairs for the West Side, C. G. Patten, H. D. White; Text Books, Library, Apparatus, Classification, course of Study and Examination of Scholars, Carl Merckel, S. F. Farnham.

Lamars, Ia. President, P. F. Dalton, re-elected. New members W. H. Dent, A. B. Steiner, J. Long, A. Reichman, C. Haas; Secretary Frank Koob; Treasurer, D. Gibbs.

HOW THEY TALK ABOUT US.

We value your JOURNAL highly.—LAURA J. EISENHUTH, State Supt. Public Instruction, North Dakota.

THE SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL has a mission and is evidently bound to fill it. ALBERT M. WEBSTER, Supt. Schools, Mapleton, Minn.

A copy of your JOURNAL lies before me. This paper should certainly be in the hands of every teacher, school officer and school board in the United States. Such efforts should be recognized. J. A. CALLAHAN, Co. Supt. of Ed., Pinnacle, Ala.

Whatever is second among my educational journals, yours is preeminently first, L. J. CORBLY, Supt. Schools, Clarksburg, W. Va.

We are subscribers to the JOURNAL and appreciate its value. We glean from every copy much helpful and valuable information. G. L. STEVENS, Secretary school board, Roanoke, Va.

You publish an excellent journal. J. FAIRBANKS Supt. Springfield, Mo.

I am a reader of the AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL and am pleased with it. Several of its features should commend it to the consideration of school boards and superintendents. Its cuts of school buildings will help to acquaint them with recent progress in school architecture. Its history of proposed legislation affecting school interests is instructive. The summary of rules and regulations adopted by school boards may tend toward uniformity, perhaps to reform in school administration. Its representation of educational news is timely and helpful.—OLIVER E. WELLS, State Superintendent of public instruction, Wisconsin.

THE NOTE OF WARNING.

EDITOR SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL: Your excellent editorial in the March JOURNAL on "Special Instruction in the Schools," is sound and deserves to be widely read.

I am glad that you are disposed to give so much credit to the teachers of the old regime. "They had the true spirit of teaching as well as we have today," and had it not been for their clear sight and earnest purpose the largest facilities and improved methods of today would not be possible.

The note of warning, that changes in our crowded curricula should be made, and the folly in our assumption of supreme excellence, ought to be often sounded. Unfortunately there are many cities in the Union I believe where blind zeal for new subjects and new methods has run such a course. And there will come a reaction, such as is now upon Chicago. HIRAM W. SLACK, 735 Olive St., St. Paul, Minn.

A bill recently passed the legislature of Arizona, which provides that upon petition of the parents of 50 pupils in the common schools in incorporated cities or towns a teacher must be employed to teach Spanish.



MISS NELLIE O'DONALD,
Prin. High School, Wichita Falls, Tex.



COL. J. L. MORRISON,
Pres. of Education, Wichita Falls, Tex.



GEO. W. POWELL,
Supt. Schools, Wichita Falls, Tex.

SCHOOL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENTS.

The new High School building of Harrisburg, Pa., costing \$125,000 will be furnished with the "Regal" desks and seats.

Contracts for furnishing the Bethlehem, Pa., Plymouth, Alexandria, Culpepper, Staunton and Norfolk, Va., and Philadelphia City Schools, for 1893, have been awarded to the Regal School Desk Co.

The school board of Wausau, Wis., has recently purchased new single seats for the Washington High School of that city, from the Grand Rapids School Furniture Company of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

The school board of Woonsocket, R. I., recently awarded a contract for school chairs and desks to the Chandler Adjustable Chair and Desk Company of Boston.

The school board of Moline, Ill., has purchased a 21,000 gallon filter from a New York firm for \$225 for use in one of the schools of that city.

The school board of Chicago has purchased a large number of text books, charts, etc., among which are the following: Parker's Arithmetical charts with easels; Montgomery's Leading Facts of American History; Webster's International Dictionary; Webster's Condensed Dictionary; Montgomery's Leading Facts of English History; Eggleston's History; Harper's First, Second and Third Readers; Sheldon's First, Second and Third Readers; Stickney's First, Second and Third readers; Barnes' First, Second and Third Reader; Normal course in Reading Nos. 2 and 3; Anderson's Fairy Tales; Dodge's Stories of American History; Boyden's First Reader; Riverside Series; Stone's History of England; Lippincott's Gazetteer; Hemme's Leitfaden; Wenkebach's Guide; Sander's Dictionary; Bosshard's Uebungen, Fables and Folk Stories; Heroic Deeds; Champlin's Common Things; Scribner's Geographical Reader, Globe Series Maps in Diamond cases; Analytical Charts; Monroe's Stories of American History; Labberton's Historical Atlas; Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary, Seaside and Wayside; Hooker's Book of Nature, Parts I, II and III; King's Geographical Readers, Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Scudder's History of United States; Monroe's Stories of Our Country; Sherwood's Model Readers; Johnston's American Politics; Riverside Literature; Boys of '76; Building the Nation; Appleton's Companion Readers.

It is stated that the superintendent of the Martinville, Ind., schools has adopted the novel plan in the high school to have a representative man of each line of business and profession in that community address the schools every Tuesday morning. In this way a great deal of practical knowledge is said to be obtained.

F. S. Allen, the school house architect, has begun suit in the municipal court against the St. Louis Park board of education to recover \$300. It is alleged in the complaint that the plans drawn by Allen for the erection of a school building and town hall were copied in detail by Cooley and Patterson and offered to the board as the original plans and were accepted. Allen notified the board of this but they went ahead and used the plans. He now wants \$300 to cover the value of his plans.

NEW RULES ADOPTED.

The school board of Omaha, Neb., has recently modified the course of study in the schools of that city so as to permit the use of the elementary Algebra in the eighth grade.

The Nashua, N. H., school board has voted to try, for one term, the plan of one daily session of the High Schools. The session is to be of five hours duration, commencing at 8 o'clock and closing at 1.30 o'clock, with a thirty minutes recess.

The school board of Chippewa Falls, Wis., has made some changes in rules regarding public school examinations by which promotions from grade to grade shall be made in June, at the close of the school year and shall be based upon the best

judgment of the teacher or teachers concerned after all the elements of knowledge in their possession regarding the work and ability of pupils have been given due weight.

The Brooklyn, N. Y., school board has adopted new rules concerning the government of the Training School for teachers. No person shall be eligible to appointment as a model teacher who is not a graduate from the Brooklyn Training School for teachers, or from some normal or training school of recognized standing; who has not had at least three years of experience in Brooklyn public schools, exclusive of the experience had as part of any course of professional instruction, and who does not hold an "A" certificate for teaching in the Brooklyn schools.

The foregoing shall not apply to teachers of kindergarten classes, who must hold a special certificate.

The school board of Omaha, Neb., recently made a change in the rules which provides that no contracts shall be let for printing, supplies or any kind of work upon buildings excepting to individuals or firms legitimately engaged in the line of work the bidders represent. Another rule provides that contracts amounting to more than \$200 and less than \$2000 shall be accompanied by a deposit in cash or certified check for 5 per cent. of the amount involved. Contracts amounting to more than \$2,000 shall be accompanied by a deposit of 3 per cent. of the amount involved.

The school board of Jersey City, N. J., recently adopted a resolution which amends a former rule in regard to examinations. The amendment provides that any pupil may be promoted at any time with the written permission of the superintendent if all the estimates of the pupil's proficiency show an average of seven and a half or more.

The following report has been presented for adoption, to the school board of Philadelphia by a committee appointed to prepare rules in relation to the payment of substitute teachers, no action was taken by the board. "Whenever any supervising principal, principal or teacher shall be absent from regular school duties there shall be deducted from the salary of the absentee one three-hundredth part of the annual salary for each day's absence. Any absence shall be counted not less than one-half day. Provided, however, that if the absence is caused by personal sickness, or death in the immediate family, but one four-hundredth part of the said annual salary shall be deducted.

"All persons who hold certificates of qualification to teach in the public schools of this district, and who are willing to serve as substitute teachers in these schools, are invited to register their names and residence at the office of the Board of Education, and the character of the certificate they hold, with the grade and extent and kind of teaching experience acquired. Printed copies of the substitutes thus registered shall be forwarded to the Secretary of each Sectional Board and to the Supervising Principal or Principal of each school, once in each month that the schools are open; and no substitute shall be employed whose name is not upon this list.

"Any substitute employed in accordance with the provision of this article shall receive for each day's service rendered, in a primary and secondary grade, \$1.75, and in a grammar grade \$2.00 per day. Such service shall be reported by the supervising principal or principal in the same manner as the services of regular teachers. The salary of a substitute shall be paid by warrant drawn in the same manner as the salary of a regular teacher, and no substitute shall receive less than one-half day's pay."

THE STAMP-SAVING SYSTEM.

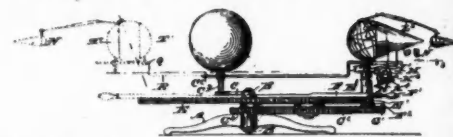
It is reported that the stamp saving system is to be introduced in the public schools of Boston. The system is under the management of a local society, and issues stamp cards and colored stamps of six denominations. Each school has a treasurer, who handles the cards and stamps. The cards are given

to those pupils who buy stamps and the stamps are pasted on the cards. As soon as a card is filled the money paid for the stamps is placed in a savings bank designated by the depositor, and a new card and more stamps may be obtained. If pupils wish to draw out money, they take the whole sum due on a card. If this is more than they want, they can invest the surplus in more stamps. The plan does away entirely with bank books. The system is an ingenious substitute for the school savings bank system now in successful operation in many cities and towns of New York State.

LAST MONTH'S PATENTS ON SCHOOL EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES.

TELLURIAN.—William R. Dunham, Troy, N. Y.

The Tellurian consists of a ball representing the sun, supported by an arm mounted to swing and a frame secured on a shaft mounted to turn in the



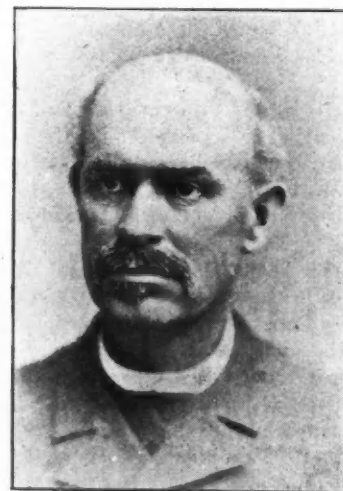
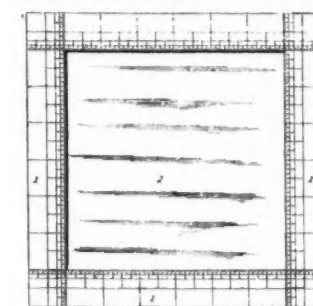
arm. There is a sleeve journaled in the frame and set at an angle to the shaft where a ball is attached and revolves with the sleeve when the arm swings around, thus imparting a rotary motion to the sleeve and the frame on swinging the arm. Another shaft is journaled in this sleeve which derives its rotary motion from the latter by intermediate gear wheels and an arm is supported on the shaft which carries a ball representing the moon; this arm is made in sections joined together.

ATTACHMENT FOR PENCILS OR PENS—James A. Murphy, Holyoke, Mass.

This little invention consists of a longitudinally slotted tube of flexible, springy material, having pointed projections thereon, combined with a cylindrical casing of rubber inclosing the tube and engaging with the projections, with an erasing head at one end.

DRAWING OR PLOTTING BOARD—George M. Graham, Chicago, Ill.

This board is formed with a sunken central portion, of a square form, and a raised margin surrounding the four sides of it. The top of the margin is plane, and provided with scales, consisting of a series of subdivided squares.



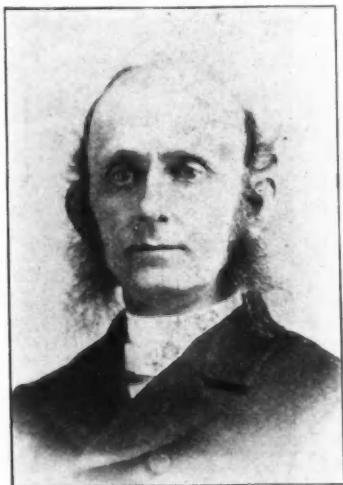
E. B. McELROY,
State Supt. Public Instruction, Oregon.



IN A NEW HOME.

The growing demand of the Johnson system of Heat regulation has necessitated the company to provide a larger and more completely equipped plant at Milwaukee, Wis. While the old quarters were by no means limited in proportion and arrangement the new and handsome structure just completed is specially adapted for this large and singular business. The spacious floors afford ample facilities for manufacturing purposes while the business office, which is located on the ground floor is arranged with a view to convenience and practicality. The interior as well as the exterior of the building denotes good taste both in design and finish. It is rich and dignified without being lavish and pretentious.

The permanent introduction of the Johnson System throughout the United States, and its recog-



REV. JOHN C. VOORHIS,
Pres. School Board, Hackensack, N. J.

nized value as a factor in school houses as well as in all other modern buildings, both public and private, warrants the establishment of a manufacturing plant which should be complete in every respect. And this can be said with greater force when it is remembered that the article of manufacture as well as the system it covers, has become as staple and recognized a commodity as a Singer sewing machine or a Corliss engine. It defies all competition and further improvements. It is complete for the purpose for which it is designed, and as long as health, comfort and economy remain factors in the construction of habitable buildings, the Johnson System will prevail. Prof. Johnson is the inventor of the system, and is the secretary of the Johnson Electric Service Co. He directs the affairs of the large establishment, and gives every detail in the manufacturing plant the closest supervision as well as directing the policy of the business department. His thorough knowledge on requirements of the school room has made him an authority.

HEATING AND VENTILATING.

The Oakland, Cal., school board gave the contract for supplying heaters for the new High School building in that city to Isaac Smead & Co.

The Smead, Wells & Co.'s system of heating and ventilating is now being placed in the new ward school building of Lockhaven, Pa.

The Smead system of heating and ventilating has been in operation for three years in one of the schools of Kansas City, it is reported to be very successful and committees from many boards have visited the school for the purpose of inspecting the system.

The new school building of Conneaut, O., has recently been furnished with the Smead Heating system.

The Bennet & Peck Heating and Ventilating Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, placed their system in the new school building just completed in Grafton, W. Va. The superintendent reports it satisfactory in every particular.

Among the structures recently equipped with the Johnson System of Heat Regulation is the High School and also the Board of the Education building at St. Louis, Mo. Both are models in school house architecture and embody the latest and best ideas in modern construction and arrangement. The new High School building at Sioux City, Ia., is also supplied with the Johnson System. The school boards in both cities found that the matter of fuel was such an important one that some sort of heat regulation was absolutely necessary. When this can be secured with a certainty and the additional guarantee of ensuring the health and comfort of pupils, then the introduction of the Johnson system is no longer an experiment.

It is reported that a contest will take place in Omaha, Neb., before the school board by which the Holbrook Heating and Ventilating Company desires

to prove the superiority of its apparatus over that of other companies especially the Smead and Fuller Warren, used in the school buildings of the city. The Holbrook Company has offered to put up a forfeit of \$200 to prove the superiority of its system. It requests that the examination of the heating and ventilating apparatus in the Walnut Hill, Kellom, and Leavenworth schools, in each of which the different systems are employed, be made in the presence of representatives of each company and members of the board of education. The Smead system of heating and ventilating is in use in the Kellom school, the Fuller-Warren in the Leavenworth and the Holbrook in the Walnut Hill. The several systems are to be submitted to four different tests, by the burning of charcoal to test the volume of air and by an anemometer to show its rate of movement, the use of a chemical to test the removal of bad odors and the thermometer for the purpose of registering heat attained.

A law recently passed in New Jersey provides that no school teachers whether in public or private school, under any circumstances shall be permitted to inflict corporal punishment upon a scholar; and that all former laws or any local ordinance or rule conflicting with this law shall be set aside.



COLONEL ISAAC D. SMEAD.

President Smead Warming and Ventilating Company.

Among the heating and ventilating engineers who take a foremost rank in this country and who have won for themselves a high reputation in this line, Col. Isaac D. Smead of Toledo, Ohio, must be mentioned. No one understood better the importance of proper ventilation in a school room than he.

Col. Smead was born in Coleraine, Franklin Co. Mass., July 31, 1849. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm, and later he served as an errand boy until he entered the more serious duties of life. He then began a career which was full of pluck, self-reliance, energy and industry. An indomitable will, together with a full grasp of the subject in hand, secured for him the attention of those who came in contact with him. When Mr. Smead started in business in Toledo his capital was small. Today he is at the head of an enormous business with branch offices located in a number of cities throughout the United States. It may be said to the credit of Col. Smead that he has held several positions in his own state and filled them with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. The title of Colonel was conferred upon him as a mark of esteem by the governor of Ohio upon whose staff he served. The Colonel has an interesting family, occupies a beautiful home and enjoys the esteem of his fellowmen. He is genial and companionable and has that dash and self-composure which is so characteristic of successful men of the day.

BOOK REVIEWS.

*By W. H. Beach.

CHESTERFIELD'S LETTERS. Abridged by Edwin Ginn. Boston: Ginn & Co.

A new book in the "Classics for children" series. M. F. Wheaton contributes as an introduction a sketch of the life, character, public services and foibles of Lord Chesterfield, valuable as a chapter of the history of the times in which he lived. The style and precepts of these abridged letters ought to be made familiar to the children, and teachers and parents will be glad to see them in this convenient and cheap form.

ENGLISH KINGS IN A NUTSHELL. By Gail Hamilton. American Book Company. Price 60 cents.

About 175 lines very ingeniously telling in rhyme the story of the Kings of England, with the dates of their reigns, the character of each, and one or more important events connected with them. The story is intended for young students of history, as an aid to the memory. A page is devoted to each king, and the opposite page is occupied by well executed illustrative engravings. In connection with this we give an old but briefer story of the English Kings that has many times been helpful to the memory.

First William the Norman, then William his son;
Henry, Stephen and Henry, then Richard and John;
Next Henry the Third; Edwards, one, two and three;
Again, after Richard three Henrys we see:
Two Edwards, third Richard, if rightly I guess;
Two Henrys, sixth Edward, Queen Mary, Queen Bess;
Then Jamie the Scotchman; then Charles whom they slew;
But received after Cromwell, another Charles, too;
Next James called the Second ascended the throne;
Then good William and Mary together came on;
Till Anne, Georges four and fourth William all past;
God sent them Victoria; may she long be the last.

STUDIES IN SECONDARY EDUCATION.—Edited by H. D. Ackland, M. P., and H. Llewellyn Smith, M. A., B. Sc., with an introduction by James Brice, M. P., New York: Macmillan & Co.

These are mainly official reports of the history, conditions and needs of the schools in different localities of England. Important statistics form the basis of the reports. They are the work of Commissions appointed for the purpose of examining into the condition of the schools with a view to making suggestions for their improvement. They are practical and of value.

A SONG OF LIFE.—By Margaret Warner Morley, Chicago. A. C. McClurg & Co. Price, \$1.25.

This book treats of the origin and habits of plant life in flowers and trees, and of animal life in fish, frogs, birds and mammals. "The law that rules the flower-life and the fish-life rules also the bird-life, and indeed all the other life there is on the earth." "Everything springs from the egg; it is the world's cradle." The mystery of the beginning of life is delicately and beautifully told in well chosen words and apt expressions. The author's study of her subject has evidently been extensive. We have seldom seen a more pleasing and more instructive little book on this subject.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—By Francis A. Walker. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

This is an abridgment of the author's manual of political economy, and is adapted for use as a textbook for use in colleges and academies where but one term can be devoted to the subject.

The subject has, in these later years, received an increased amount of attention in our colleges and schools, and among the people generally.

We read such statements as these: "Many a French factory hand never has anything better for his breakfast than a slice of common sour bread rubbed over with an onion to give it a flavor;" "Meat is rarely tasted by the working classes in Holland;" "Of the laborers in Belgium very many have for their entire existence but potatoes, with a little grease, and brown or black bread, often bad." "To-day in the west of England it is impossible for an agricultural laborer to eat meat more than once a week." These statements are made on apparently good authority; some of them are from official reports. If these conditions cannot be remedied

where they exist, they at least suggest the necessity of precautions to prevent them where they do not now exist.

There are self-styled reformers who have talked much on the labor problem, but who have never done an honest day's work in their lives. There are those who want living made easier but whose schemes have not proved practicable. There are all sorts of views held. Some of them are extreme on one side or the other, and apt to be dangerous. It is important that reliable authorities should give sound views for the people to think about, for these things vitally concern the welfare of the people. The author has written much on economic subjects, and although it is not expected that everybody will entirely agree with all that he says, he is yet regarded as a good authority.

He emphasises the statement that intelligence is a most powerful factor in industrial efficiency. The judges of the World's Fair in 1852, reported that there was probably as much sound, practical, labor-saving invention and machinery unused, at that time, as used, solely in consequence of the ignorance and incompetence of the working people. Arthur Young speaks of the Irish people at one time as "lazy to an excess at work, but spiritedly active at play." This was in consequence of laws in force at the time, under which they were deprived of the largest parts of the fruits of their labor. Under better laws they became more thrifty. These things suggest the awakening of all classes of laborers to an understanding of their capabilities and opportunities, and an intelligent thoughtfulness on the part of the law makers.

The author does not deal with vague, abstract theories, but he treats of the affairs of business and of daily life in a practical and suggestive way, and uses apt illustrations to make the more difficult matters plain. The book is a profitable one for general reading as well as good authority as a textbook.

The *North American Review* for April has for its leading article charges at the World's Fair, by Director-General Davis. Dr. Hammond writes on brain surgery. Other contributions are ship building here and abroad, Good and bad mothers, How shall the pension list be revised? George F. Becker, of the United States Geological survey, argues against the theory that the interior of the earth is in a molten condition. Rev. Charles F. Dole contributes a suggestive article on the question "After death—What?" The article on the negro as a mechanic demonstrates the need and advantage of manual training schools for the race. The financial situation is reviewed by Hon. R. P. Bland. The number is a strong one.

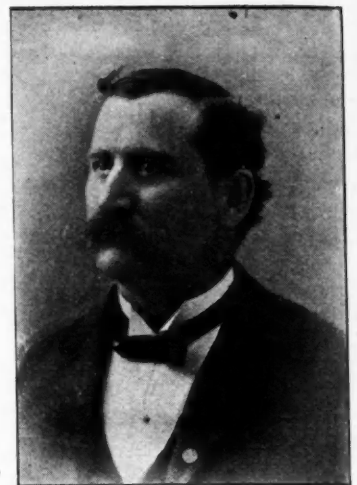
The *Educational Review* for March has carefully prepared articles on the proposed university for London, Educational exhibits at World's Fair's, Public school pioneering, Educational value of the methods of science, Tests of the senses and faculties, Life in a French Lycee, Rousseau's theory of education, Admission to college by certificate, with reviews and editorials on subjects that are commanding present attention.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN VENTILATION.

One of the most interesting exhibits in the World's Fair is that of the Fuller & Warren Warming and Ventilating Co. The exhibit is located in the department of Hygiene and Sanitation in the south-east portion of the Anthropological Building.

It contains their mammoth Horizontal Air Warming apparatus and also a full sized ventilating shaft in active operation. This shaft is 24x30 inches and is fitted with Fuller & Warren Anti-Mechanical Ventilation, with Holbrook Patented Siphons.

This Siphon System surprises scientific investigators by its silent and positive action in moving vast quantities of air without perceptible drafts; in fact, when the Anemometer records a movement of 100,000 cubic feet of air per hour through the opening in the shaft it fails to record any movement whatever 30 inches from it; thereby demon-



R. B. WELCH,
President Board of Education,
Topeka, Kans.

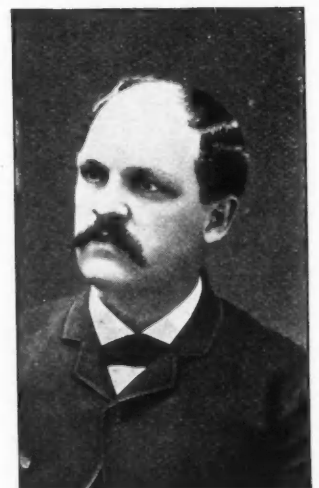
strating its superiority over the more expensive blast and exhaust Fan Systems, and positively demonstrating its ability to move the air either in Summer or Winter, independent of the warming apparatus in use in the building.

The moving power employed is in the nature of a vacuum caused by the consumption of atmospheric air in the Copper Siphons located within the ventilating duct. As nature abhors a vacuum and permits none without protest, a rapid current of air is induced supplying the deficiency, which of itself is the moving power.

The amount of air passing through this duct more than equals the amount necessary to supply over 2000 cubic feet of air per capita per hour in a Modern School room containing fifty scholars.

The superintendent of the Fremont, Ill., schools has been investigating the tobacco habit among the scholars, and has made the following showing: Among the boys attending the high school, 37½ per cent. use tobacco; eighth grade, 26½ per cent; seventh grade, 33½ per cent; sixth grade, 40 per cent; fifth grade, 29 per cent; fourth grade, 24½ per cent; third grade, 15 per cent; second grade, 11 per cent; first grade, 10 per cent.

A resolution was recently passed by the school board of Niles, Mich., which provides that every pupil found using or distributing intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form on the school premises, or shall habitually come to school with his person or garments so saturated with the odor of intoxicating liquors or tobacco as to be obnoxious or a nuisance, shall upon conviction thereof be expelled from the schools, also any pupil found gambling, playing poker, cards, etc. on or about the school premises will upon conviction thereof be expelled from the schools.



P. L. VARNUM,
President Union School, Vassar, Mich.

School Room Humor.

Little John is saying his lesson.
 "What are the elements?"
 "Earth, air, water."
 "Yes, and what else?"
 "I don't know any more."
 "Oh yes, you know very well. Just think. What is it that causes so many accidents?"
 "Ah! yes, yes, I know. The railways!"
 "I feel for you, my boy," said Cumso to his disobedient son. "I feel for you every time I am compelled to punish you." "You find me, too," replied the boy, as he rubbed the chastised-portion of his anatomy.

Teacher: No living being can read your writing. Why don't you try to learn?

Small Boy: No use. I'm going to be a doctor, like papa.

Pupil to teacher—If the Roman notation was made by the Romans, and the Arabic by the Arabs, was the script taken from the scriptures?

Teacher (in disgust)—That's the tenth time you've answered "I don't know" to my question.

Boy: I only said "don't know" six times. The other times I said I wasn't sure.

Teacher: Well, what does a boy who never knows, or is never sure of anything, expect to be when he grows up?

Boy (after reflection)—I guess maybe I might be an astronomer, an' talk about comets—

Teacher: What is the principal part of a knife? For instance, why does your father carry a knife in his pocket?

Young Hopeful: Please, sir, because of the corkscrew.

A Schoolboy's Anatomical Essay.—The body of a person is made up of the head, the thorax and the abdomen. The head contains the brains, if there is any; the thorax contains the heart and lungs. The abdomen contains the bowels, of which there are five, a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y.

The janitor of one of the Portland public schools, coming into the classroom one day recently, saw on the blackboard this sentence: "Find the greatest common divisor." "Hullo," said he, "is that durned thing lost again?"

A school inspector was examining a grammar class in grammar, and trying to elucidate the complex relations of adjectives and nouns by a telling example. "Now, for instance," said he, "what am I?" That was an easy question and all the children shouted a man! and then looked around triumphantly as much as to say, "ask another." "Yes, but what else?" said the instructor. This was not easy, but after a pause, a boy ventured to suggest, "a little man." "Yes, but there is something else than that." This was a poser, but at last an infant phenomenon almost leaped from his seat in his eagerness and cried, please sir, I know sir—an ugly little man.



At the Colored Folks' Ball.

Miss Kohncake—"Did yo' break any ob de rules when yo' went to school, Mr. Johnsing?"

Mr. Johnsing—"Nope—not zac'ly. But dis yer lump on mah haide is where de teacher done broke the rule on me."



Professor—What is the price of this globe?

Salesman—Ten dollars, sir.

Professor—What! ten dollars! Too much, too much.

Salesman—Do you want the earth for ten dollars—and one that moves besides?

One of our little school mam's the other day remarked to her school: "Now, children, let us have it so quiet that we can hear a pin drop." When all was as still as death a little urchin who is considered a little brighter than the rest, cried out: "Now, teacher let'er drop."

A little Limerick boy, writing a composition on the zebra the other day, was requested to describe the animal and to mention what it was useful for.

After deep reflection he wrote: "The zebra is like a horse, only striped. It is chiefly used to illustrate the letter Z."

"I wish I was twins?" said Willie.

"Why?"

"I'd send the other half of me to school and this half would go fishing."

In Germany teachers are very poorly paid. At a teachers' festival somebody proposed the toast, "Long live our school teachers!"

"What on?" asked a cadaverous-looking specimen, rising in his seat.

Teacher—"What great man has a birthday on February twenty-second?"

New York boy—"Washington."

Teacher—"And what great country is he the father of?"

New York boy—"Ireland."

Little Dick C. got into trouble with a school-fellow the other day and agreed with him to "have it out" before school next morning. That evening when Dick knelt by his mother's side to say his prayers before going to bed, he delivered himself as follows, after the usual "Now I lay me:" "And O, God, please make me strong as lions an' things, 'cause I got to lick a boy in the morning. Amen!"

Teacher—Spell heroine.

Little boy—H-e-r-o-i-n-e.

"Correct. What does in mean?"

"I—I forget."

"If a little girl should do something heroic, what would you call her?"

"A freak."

In her advertisement the lady principal of a school mentioned her lady assistant and the "reputation of teaching which she bears," but the printer left out the "which" so the advertisement went forth commending the ladies' "reputation for teaching she bears."

Sweet Girl—"And do you really love me?"

Handsome Agent—"With all my heart!"

Sweet Girl (doubtfully)—"How am I to know that you are telling me the truth?"

Handsome Agent (earnestly)—"I am not selling books now."



KIND HEARTED MOTHER: Another bad report, my daughter?

High School pupil: Yes mother; you must really talk to my

teacher or she will keep right on doing it.

How He Secured the Order.

An enterprising school supply agent who tried to secure a good order for school desks for a new school house in an Ohiotown, found that the chairman was the man who would in all probability decide the purchase and that he was an old doctor with a limited practice, who kept also a small drug store.

The agent had "talked" to the doctor several times, earnestly and long, and had dwelled particularly upon the hygienic advantage of his seat and desk. The chairman always seemed indifferent to all arguments and gave the agent no satisfaction.

In the meantime other agents appeared upon the scene and matters grew interesting. None of these however could tell which way the "cat would jump" as the school board chairman remained more non-committal than ever.

Our first agent, however, had hit upon a plan. He called upon the "medical" chairman one morning and in a dejected manner and with frightful grimaces complained of an awful pain in his stomach. Wouldn't the doctor whose skill was so highly established prescribe for him? He would. In fact he was delighted to alleviate the pains of suffering humanity and would not draw the line on agents. The medicine was taken straight and its effect was marvelous. The agent's grimaces turned into smiles again, he had never known a doctor to understand a case so readily and prescribe so effectively.

When the agent with great profusion extended his thanks he included a ten dollar bill, refusing to accept any change.

He got the order for the desks.

School Room Poetry.

There was a certain schoolmistress of the name of Miss Blodgett. One day while she was writing on the blackboard at school, one of her scholars made up this rhyme and wrote it on his slate, to the great amusement of his companions:—

A little mouse
 Ran up the stairs
 To hear Miss Blodgett,
 Say her prayers.

The schoolmistress, on hearing the cause of their merriment, said that as a punishment for the liberty he had taken in using her name he must make up another rhyme or be thrashed. The allotted time had nearly elapsed, and the teacher held the cane over the boy threatening, when he saved his bacon by the following:—

Here I stand
 Before Miss Blodgett;
 She's got the cane,
 But I will dodge it.

A small boy in a Brooklyn grammar school has furnished the latest information about girls in a recent composition: "Girls is pretty and afraid of guns. They wear toe rubbers and look at the clouds and say: 'O, how perfectly lovely!'"



SCHOOL BOARD NEWS.

Music will be taught in all the institutes of North Dakota, the Whiting System being the one to be used.

The first summer school for North Dakota will be held at Grafton this summer.

The London school board has decided after a spirited campaign that religious exercises are not to be limited to a simple reading of the Bible, but the teachers are to make such explanation and comment as they think necessary without infringing upon any creed or sect. The matter is left entirely to the judgment of the individual teacher.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction of New York, has declared that County Superintendent must annul the certificates of any teacher whom they know uses intoxicating liquors.

The Covington, Ky., Board of Education has passed an ordinance giving women over twenty-one years of age a right to vote for members of the board, and also the right to be elected to the same.

The school board of Duluth, Minn., is considering the question of securing a school architect as it is said that the matter of architect's fees amounts to a considerable item as the board is doing so much building.

It is reported that the governor of North Dakota will decline to sign the \$10,000 bond bill for the normal schools on the grounds that it will bring the excess of state debt beyond the constitutional limit.

Everett, Mass., high school is to have an \$1,100 tower in which will be placed the largest telescope in any public school in the state.

The supply committee of the Reading, Pa., school board have recommended Shakespeare as a substitute for the Bible in the public schools.

Sycamore, Ill., intends to spend \$26,000 on her public schools the coming season.

The Findlay, O., school board has awarded a contract for plastering one school building at 16c and 24c per yard.

At the school election of Fort Dodge, Ia., two ladies were chosen directors.

It is said that the Fergus Falls, Minn., Board of Education has adopted a novel plan to save money. They have decided to shorten the summer vacation and have a six weeks vacation at Christmas, when the expense for fuel will be saved.

The principal of the Jersey City High school has introduced type-writing in the course of study in that institution, and it is reported as a successful experiment.



THE UTILITY CANE COMPANY.

Our readers will see that we have a new and novel advertisement in our paper for this month, known as the Utility Cane.

The first picture shows the instrument used as a walking stick, and is made of bamboo, a steel axle, a cord, and brass Springs, every thing being very strong in every respect. Only weighs 22 ounces and is easily carried as a supporting walking stick from point to point.

The second cut shows the Utility Cane opened out for the purpose of any easy resting chair. When you have walked for some time, and become tired and weary by attaching the cord, or loosening it from a little button that is arranged on the side of the cane, it flies open and makes you a complete and easy resting seat. At the same time you can support yourself, still holding to the cane proper.

The third picture shows one who has become tired and weary after walking for some time, and instead of placing his cane against the fence and sitting on the ground, he is now able to take a seat on his easy resting chair, and rest comfortably for a time and then go on again.

This Utility Cane is being bought by a great many people who desire to use them for picnics, for vacations, at the World's Fair and many other places where they may become useful. Teachers both males and females, who desire to have a pleasant occupation during their vacation should write to the Utility Cane Co., 297 Wabash avenue, and secure terms for handling this very satisfactory piece of furniture both for out door and in door purposes.

The Utility cane excels anything of its kind, that has been manufactured of late. A single cane cost \$1.50. Please send this amount if you desire one, to the Utility Cane Co., 297 Wabash avenue, and it will be sent to you by express. In large orders or for the agency liberal discount will be given.

The statement in our last number that the Smead system of ventilating is used in Rockford in connection with the system of heating is incorrect. The Geo. H. Hess Co. furnished two new schools there last fall and placed therein their complete system, viz: heating by their Pure Air furnaces, ventilation by their system of independent flues and dry closets in one school, and the odorless water closets in the other. A fuel test made by the board showed a large saving by the Hess system as compared with other methods in use there.



A NEW SCHOOL LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The city and county superintendents throughout California held a conference last December in San Francisco, the result of which was the state Sup't. was directed to prepare a revision of the school law to meet current educational requirements in the various counties. This was done and as a result the Educational omnibus bill was passed. One section of the bill provides that a fee of \$2 be charged for each teaching certificate issued and for each renewal thereof. Another clause in the bill provides that teachers holding life and educational diplomas issued by the State Educational office may teach in any county without being required to have a county certificate. The new law also provides that the Supervisors in each county must in June next appoint a full Board of Education of four members.

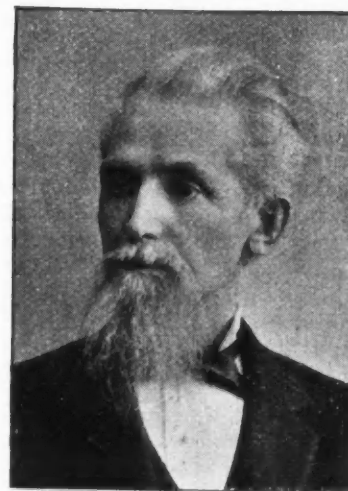
Jonathan Piper, the veteran with the American Book Company, is recovering from a spell of sickness.

The school board of Everett, Mass., has just adopted the Normal Music Course for use in the schools of that city. The system is published by Silver, Burdett & Co.

The Milwaukee school board has passed a resolution recommending the purchase of 3,000 intaglio slates at 16 cents each for use in the first grades of the public schools of that city.

The Chicago board of education has dropped the study of German in the primary grades.

The state of Idaho has a book contest on its hands.



EVERETT C. BAKER,
School Commissioner, Plattsburgh N. J.